

Herefordshire *combined* *Leominster* *E*

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

**BROMYARD, DORE, HEREFORD, LEDBURY,
LEOMINSTER,**

AND

WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICTS,

AND FOR THE

BROMYARD URBAN DISTRICT.

1925.

ISSUED 5TH JUNE, 1926.

Bromyard R.D

32-3-14

Dore R.D

49

Ladbury R.D

86

Leominster R.D

101

Woolley R.D.

119

Herefordshire ~~Herefordshire~~ *Bombard District*

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—
1926.

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Herefordshire Combined District.

BROMYARD RURAL.

DORE RURAL.

HEREFORD RURAL.

LEDDBURY RURAL.

LEOMINSTER RURAL.

WEOBLEY RURAL.

Telephone 1166.

Telegrams :

JONES, 1166, Hereford.

Medical Officer of Health :

HERBERT JONES, D.P.H. (Camb.),

LYNWOOD,

TOWER ROAD,

HEREFORD,

27TH MAY, 1926.

*To the Chairmen and Members of the Rural District Councils forming the
Herefordshire Combined District.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Annual Report for the year 1925.

This is the twenty-fifth and last Report that I shall have the honour to submit to you, and a few comments upon the public health of the Districts twenty-five years ago and now may not be out of place!

The birth rate has steadily fallen during that period from 23.5 per 1,000 to 18.2 per 1,000. The death rate has fallen from 14.0 per 1,000 to 12.9 per 1,000, and the infantile mortality rate from 77 per 1,000 births to 61 per 1,000 births. There has been a steady fall both in the number of cases notified and the number of deaths from Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, and a very remarkable decrease in the number of cases of Typhoid Fever. In the first ten years of the present century the average number was 10, in the last ten years it was 3 per annum. In the ten years 1901—1910 the number of deaths per annum from Phthisis averaged 47, in the second ten years, 1911—1920, they averaged 45 per annum, and in the last five years they have averaged 44.

There has been a general awakening of interest in public health matters within the past ten or fifteen years, both by the owners of property and occupiers. When I first came to Hereford there seemed to be a general impression that no nuisances or other unsatisfactory conditions should be reported upon or any attempt made to lessen them unless they were first of all the cause of complaint by some person or persons concerned, and it was no uncommon matter for an Inspector, when reporting upon the existences of nuisances, etc., to be asked who had made a complaint. There are still some who consider that the initiative should not be taken by the Public Health officers. An entirely erroneous view. In my first Annual Report I pointed out that it was the statutory duty of the District Councils to cause an inspection of their Districts to be made from time to time with a view to ascertain what nuisances existed calling for abatement; that they must put in force as occasion may arise the powers with which they

are invested, so as to secure the proper sanitary condition of all premises within the area under their control; that they must cause to be made from time to time an inspection of their districts with a view to ascertain whether any dwelling houses are in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and that they must see that every occupied dwelling house within their districts has within reasonable distance an available supply of wholesome water sufficient for the consumption and use for domestic purposes for the inmates of the house; and there are many other matters which go to prove that Public Health officers have a great deal more to do than merely to await complaints.

During the months of my illness I am indebted to my colleagues for much ready and willing assistance when I was unable to get out. In the Bromyard District to Dr. King Lewis and Dr. W. W. Wells; in Dore, to Dr. McMichael; in Hereford, to Dr. J. R. Bulman, Dr. Middleton Brown, Dr. Peter Lowe and Col. Wankill; in Ledbury, to Dr. Hamilton-Williams; in Leominster, to Dr. Robert Williams; and in Weobley to Dr. John S. Clarke.

To all the Inspectors I am indebted for much assistance, especially to Mr. Harold Long, who has done a great deal of statistical work in this and the 1924 Report.

I have to thank the members of the various Councils for the consideration they have given to proposals placed before them at various times.

I am, ladies and gentlemen,

Faithfully yours,

HERBERT JONES.

Chief Statistics for England and Wales for the Year 1925.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 Living.		Deaths under One Year to 1,000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths.	
England and Wales	18.3	12.2	75
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	18.8	12.2	79
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000) ...	18.3	11.2	74
Six Herefordshire Districts	18.2	12.9	61
Bromyard Rural	21.3	11.5	59
Dore Rural	19.9	14.3	96
Hereford Rural	16.8	13.4	44
Ledbury Rural	19.1	12.1	52
Leominster Rural	13.9	13.4	19
Weobley Rural	19.7	13.0	110

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health—HERBERT JONES, L.R.C.S.I., L.S.A.,
D.P.H. (Camb.), (1901).

Sanitary Inspectors :—

Bromyard Rural—J. WOODYATT, Market Square Chambers,
Bromyard. Tel. 15 Bromyard. (1912).

Dore Rural—T. J. PROSSER, Newton, Vowchurch. (1915).

Hereford Rural—H. LONG, 30, Breinton Road, Hereford,
Cert. Royal San. Institute. Tel. 1396. (1911).

Ledbury Rural—C. A. WILSON, Claremont, Colwall.
Cert. Royal San. Institute. (1924).

Leominster Rural—D. W. CAVE, Luston, Leominster.
Cert. Royal San. Institute. (1906).

Weobley Rural—EVAN LEWIS, Church House, Weobley.
Cert. Royal San. Institute. (1916).

Hereford Rural Isolation Hospital :—

Matron: MISS M. CHRYSTIE (1924).

The Medical Officer of Health is a whole-time officer, and one-half his salary is contributed from Exchequer grants. He has no allowance for clerical, office or travelling expenses.

The Bromyard Inspector is a part-time officer, and no contribution is made to his salary from Exchequer grants.

All the other Inspectors are whole-time officers (Mr. Lewis is also Relieving Officer), and one-half of their salaries is contributed from Exchequer grants, except in the case of the Dore Inspector.

The figures in brackets indicate the date of appointment.

Herefordshire Combined District.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ending December 31st, 1925.

POPULATION.

									<i>Registrar-</i>
			<i>Area in</i>		<i>Census.</i>		<i>Census.</i>		<i>General.</i>
			<i>Acres.</i>		<i>1911.</i>		<i>1921.</i>		<i>1925.</i>
Bromyard Rural District	...	61,047	...	7,931	...	7,697	...	7,855	
Dore	„ „	68,057	...	6,491	...	6,254	...	6,229	
Hereford	„ „	65,669	...	13,597	...	13,894	...	13,500	
Ledbury	„ „	49,867	...	9,059	...	9,060	...	8,979	
Leominster	„ „	55,492	...	7,915	...	7,599	...	7,512	
Weobley	„ „	49,727	...	6,699	...	6,439	...	6,527	
Six Districts	...	350,859	...	51,692	...	50,943	...	50,602	

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the six districts on March 31st, 1925, was £496,401. A penny rate produces £1,314.

COST OF SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The cost of the Public Health Services in the six Rural Districts to the local rates is less than a penny rate, and if no contribution were obtained from Exchequer grants, the local cost would be less than a rate of three half-pence. These services include salaries, fees for notifications and registrars' returns, printing, stationery, postages, telephones, disinfectants, anti-toxin, etc.

OUTSTANDING LOANS.

			<i>Object of</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Date of</i>	<i>Outstanding</i>
			<i>Loan.</i>	<i>borrowed.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Mar. 25, 1925</i>
Bromyard Urban and Rural	...	Hospital.	£1,250	1894	£110	
Bromyard Rural	...	Cemetery.	£271	1912	£160	
Ledbury Rural	...	Sewering.	£2,450	1914	£1,507	
„ „	...	Housing				
		Subsidies.	£690	1924	£679	

HEREFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICT.

	1901.	1911.	1921.	1925.
Area in acres	350,859	350,859	350,859	350,859
Population (census)	52,187	51,692	50,925	
„ (Registrar General's Estimate)				50,602
*Structurally separate dwellings occupied	11,752	11,839	11,706	
*Private families	12,032	12,064	11,862	
No. of parishes	172	172	172	172
Rateable value 31st March ...	£478,564	£500,788	£496,369	£496,401
A penny rate produces ...	£1451	£1610	£1506	£1314
Births—Boys	618	513	529	462
Girls	609	521	529	462
Total	1227	1034	1058	924
Birth-rate (per 1,000 population)	23.5	20.0	20.7	18.2
Deaths—Male	405	371	374	327
Female	328	347	269	329
Total	733	718	643	656
Death-rate (per 1,000 population)	14.0	13.8	12.6	12.9
Maternal mortality	3	6	3	4
Infantile mortality rate (per 1,000 births)	77	74	51	61
Legitimate „ „ ...	76	59	50	57
Illegitimate „ „ ...	104	159	62	122
Deaths from measles (all ages)..	8	6	0	1
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	16	5	1	11
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years)	20	8	5	2

* See note on page 9.

CENSUS REPORT, 1921.

	TOTAL POPULATION.					PRIVATE FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS.				
	1911.	1921.				Private families.	Popula- tion in private families.	Struc- turally separate dwellings occupied.	Rooms occupied.	Rooms per person
	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons per acre.					
RURAL DISTRICTS.										
Bromyard ...	7,931	7,697	3,852	3,845	0.1	1,805	7,574	1,774	10,120	1.34
Dore ...	6,491	6,254	3,199	3,055	0.1	1,502	6,192	1,482	8,577	1.39
Hereford ...	13,597	13,894	6,731	7,163	0.2	3,012	12,438	2,970	16,114	1.30
Ledbury ...	9,059	9,060	4,326	4,734	0.2	2,079	8,506	2,047	11,263	1.32
Leominster ...	7,915	7,599	3,748	3,851	0.1	1,896	7,495	1,873	10,332	1.38
Weobley ...	6,699	6,439	3,132	3,307	0.1	1,568	6,375	1,560	8,716	1.37
Six Districts ...	51,692	50,943	24,988	25,955	0.1	11,862	48,580	11,706	65,122	1.08
Bromyard Urban ...	1,703	1,573	729	844	7.4	398	1,520	396	2,123	1.40

Private Family.—Any person or group of persons included in a separate return as being in separate occupation of any premises or part of premises is treated as a separate family for census purposes.

Structurally Separate Dwellings.—A structurally separate dwelling has been defined for the census as any room, or set of rooms, intended or used for habitation, having separate access either to the street or to a common landing or staircase.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

In the six rural areas forming the combined district the birth-rate in 1925 was 18.2 per 1,000 of the inhabitants, compared with 18.7 in 1924. The death-rate was 12.9 per 1,000, compared with 13.6, and the infantile mortality rate 61 per 1,000 births, compared with 51 the previous year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN 1925.

Number of Cases Notified.		Case-rate per 1,000 living.				
RURAL DISTRICT.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.
Bromyard—cases ...	0	23	1	0	0	2
„ case-rate ...	—	2.92	0.12	—	—	0.24
Dore—cases ...	0	16	1	0	0	1
„ case-rate ...	—	2.56	0.16	—	—	0.16
Hereford—cases ...	0	27	14	1	1	4
„ case-rate ...	—	2.00	1.03	0.07	0.07	0.28
Ledbury—cases ...	0	12	2	0	0	1
„ case-rate ...	—	1.33	0.22	—	—	0.11
Leominster—cases ...	0	10	7	0	0	2
„ case-rate ...	—	1.33	0.93	—	—	0.26
Weobley—cases ...	0	7	15	0	1	3
„ case-rate ...	—	1.07	2.30	—	0.15	0.45
Six districts—cases ...	0	93	40	1	2	13
„ case-rate ...	—	1.83	0.79	0.01	0.03	0.25
England and Wales... case-rate ...	0	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.30

In the six districts 93 cases of scarlet fever (compared with a yearly average in the previous ten years of 70) were notified, and there was one death. In the Bromyard Rural District there were 23 cases, compared with an average of 7 in the previous ten years; in Dore 16 cases, compared with an average of 7; in Hereford Rural 27 cases, compared with an average of 18; in Ledbury Rural 12, compared with an average of 17; in Leominster Rural 10 cases, compared with an average of 11; and in Weobley 7 cases, compared with an average of 11.

Of diphtheria there were 40 cases (none fatal), compared with an average in the previous ten years of 44 (four fatal).

One case of Typhoid fever was notified from the Hereford Rural District. In the previous ten years the average yearly number of notifications in the combined district was three.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Judged by the death-rate the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis (phthisis) is lower than it was early in the present century. For statistical purposes the notification records are not of much value, but the death-returns show that in the ten year period 1901-1910 the annual average number of deaths was 47, in the ten year period 1911-1920 it was 45, in 1921 the number was 49, in 1922 it was 54, in 1923 it was 41, in 1924 36, and in 1925 it was 33. The death-rate per 1,000 population for the combined district and for the separate areas is given in the following table:—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
AND ACTUAL NUMBER (in Heavier Type).
YEARLY AVERAGE.

<i>Rural District.</i>	1901-1910.	1911-1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Bromyard ...	0.85 6.8	0.87 6.4	1.29 10	1.17 9	0.90 7	1.14 9	0.25 2
Dore ...	1.21 7.8	0.86 5.6	1.43 9	0.64 4	1.12 7	0.16 1	0.80 5
Hereford ...	0.90 12	1.08 15	0.64 9	0.95 13	0.74 10	0.89 12	0.74 10
Ledbury ...	0.92 8.4	0.68 6.2	0.88 8	1.12 10	0.77 7	0.67 6	0.89 8
Leominster ...	0.69 5.5	0.74 5.9	0.66 5	1.43 11	0.65 5	0.26 2	0.53 4
Weobley ...	0.98 6.4	0.86 6.2	1.24 8	1.09 7	0.77 5	0.92 6	0.61 4
Six Districts ...	0.90 47	0.87 45	0.96 49	1.01 54	0.81 41	0.70 36	0.65 33

On the 31st December, there were on the Register the following cases:—

	<i>Pulmonary.</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
	1924	1925		1924	1925	
Bromyard R. ...	52	31	25	9	11	8
Dore ...	15	9	7	6	7	1
Hereford ...	75	38	42	40	23	20
Ledbury ...	76	30	49	9	7	3
Leominster ...	29	13	22	6	4	2
Weobley ...	36	19	21	10	4	7
Six Districts ...	283	140	166	80	56	41

HOUSING.

During the five years 1901—1905 there were erected annually an average of 30 houses, during the next five years an average of 40, the next five years an average of 33, for the five years ending 1920 an average of 22, and during the last five years 56.

The housing survey of 1919 disclosed that about 5 per cent. of the working-class houses in the six districts were seriously defective and 25 per cent. needed repair.

EXTENT OF VACCINATION IN 1925.

	<i>Total Births in previous years.</i>	<i>Successfully Vaccinated.</i>	<i>Conscientious Objectors.</i>
City of Hereford ...	485	162 33.4%	232 49.9%
HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT.			
Burghill ...	136	65 47.8%	47 34.5%
Dewchurch ...	109	48 44.0%	50 46.0%
WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICT.			
Weobley ...	86	59 68.6%	26 30.2%
Dilwyn ...	43	35 81.3%	6 13.9%

Extent to which Hospital and other forms of Gratuitous Medical reliefs are utilised :—

TREATED IN THE POOR-LAW INFIRMARY.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Bromyard Rural District ...	39	37	44	41	53
Hereford Rural District ...	76	77	67	79	83
Leominster Rural District* ...	18	19	11	23	21
Weobley Rural District ...	28	29	23	21	22

TREATED BY POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Bromyard Rural District ...	157	193	181	192	190
Leominster Rural District* ...	102	107	112	118	77
Weobley Rural District ...	106	165	123	131	92

* Excluding the parishes of Brimfield, Little Hereford and Richard's Castle.

NEW HOUSES ERECTED.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915 to 1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Bromyard ...	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	1	6	9	2	0	0	6	1	1	6	7
Dore ...	2	1	1	3	2	1	5	3	6	2	6	5	1	1	0	0	2	2	5	3	5
Hereford ...	1	4	18	8	8	13	6	6	7	9	5	11	9	17	2	2	50	39	13	12	30
Ledbury ...	14	20	7	7	16	17	24	15	19	8	19	10	17	9	0	5	25	9	3	1	21
Leominster ...	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	3	6	11	0	10	5	0	0	15	20	1	4	0	9
Weobley ...	6	7	5	1	2	4	2	3	4	8	9	4	4	2	0	0	0	2	1	4	1
Six Districts ...	28	36	34	24	33	40	45	33	42	38	40	46	45	31	2	22	103	54	27	26	73

WATER SUPPLY.

In only a very few parishes is there any combined system of water supply. Where the water is laid on to the houses and taps are provided, the task of achieving a proper standard of cleanliness is made difficult from the fact that at about one-fourth of the cottage houses the supply is distant from the dwellings. No new house should be erected unless there be an ample supply of water on the site. If there is no such supply, the site cannot be considered suitable on which to build. Of the 117 samples of water examined at the County and City Public Health Laboratory, 37 were reported unfit for domestic consumption.

A very complete record, parish by parish, has been made of the waters examined during the past 25 years.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

At Colwall, in the Ledbury Rural District, there are well-designed outfall works, and the Parish of Weobley is sewered to an outfall.

The slop drains from far too many cottages discharge into the nearest roadside ditch—a practice which I have condemned year after year. Privies with large offensive pits are to be found attached to cottages in all parts of the district; pail-closets and the use of earth are being used more and more generally.

HOP-PICKERS.

Between ten and twelve thousand men, women and children come into the combined district for about four weeks in August and September, seeking employment in the hop-fields. They are for the most part from South Staffordshire, Monmouthshire and South Wales, and Cheltenham. Barns, stables, cowsheds and other outbuildings are utilised for their accommodation, though on an increasing number of farms there are specially erected buildings. There is a much greater regard for the welfare of the pickers on the part of the employers than was formerly the case.

By-laws with respect to the accommodation of hop-pickers have been adopted by the Hereford, Leominster, and Weobley Rural District Councils. The Bromyard and Ledbury Councils have not adopted them.

Shortly before the hop-picking begins a circular letter is sent by the Medical Officer of Health to those hop-growers who are known to employ pickers from outside the county, calling attention to the following requirements:—

1. The limewashing of the inside walls of all buildings during the week prior to their occupation by the pickers.
2. The cleansing of the floors of all buildings, especially of stables and cowsheds prior to their occupation.
3. The clearing away of accumulations of manure from the proximity of the quarters.
4. The provision of adequate privy accommodation.
5. The provision of cooking places.
6. The provision of a proper supply of water on the premises.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925.

The Public Health Act, 1925, came into operation on September 8th, 1925.

Certain portions of the Act are in force in all Rural Districts and certain other portions are only in force when adopted by a Rural District, while there are a few sections which a Rural District Council cannot adopt.

It will be convenient if those sections under the first category are considered first, namely, those in Part VII. (Infectious Disease and Hospitals), which are in force without adoption.

Section 57 provides that every person having the charge or control of premises, in which is lying the body of a person who has died from any dangerous infectious disease, who fails to take such steps as may be reasonably practicable to prevent persons coming into contact with the body unnecessarily shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

Section 58 provides that where a Medical Officer of Health reasonably believes that there is in a common lodging house a person who is suffering or has recently suffered from a dangerous infectious diseases, he may, on complaint to a Justice, obtain a warrant to enter the lodging house and examine any person found in the house.

Section 59 provides that a Petty Sessional Court may make an Order directing that a common lodging house shall be closed on account of the existence or recent existence of dangerous infectious disease until it is certified by the Medical Officer of Health to be free from infection. Before making the Order the Court must be satisfied that the closure is necessary in the interests of the Public Health.

If, during the period of closure, a lodger is received or allowed to remain the keeper of the lodging house is liable to a fine of five pounds and a daily penalty of forty shillings.

The Rural District Council must make compensation to the lodging house keeper for any loss sustained by him due to the closure.

No provision is made for immediate action being taken by a Rural District Council in the interval of its meetings. It is obvious that it is essential that prompt action should be taken or it would be useless.

The expression "dangerous infectious disease" is defined by Section 60 as any infectious disease named in Section 6 of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, and any other infectious disease declared to be a dangerous infectious disease by an Order of the Minister of Health.

The diseases named in Section 6 of the 1889 Act are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlet fever, puerperal fever, and the fevers known by any of the following names:—Typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing or continued, and any disease duly included by resolution of a local authority in the Act, which has received the approval of the Minister of Health.

Section 62 is an important one for it provides for the removal to a hospital or an institution of a person who is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and is in an infectious state, and for his detention therein for a period of three months, which may be extended for a further period of three months. An Order for the removal of such person may be made by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction on the application of a County Council, an Urban or Rural District Council, and the Court must be satisfied that the person to whom it refers is in an infectious state, his lodging or accommodation is such that proper precautions to prevent the spread of infection cannot be or are not being taken, that serious risk of infection is being caused to other persons, and, lastly, that a suitable institution exists for his reception and accommodation.

The costs entailed in the removal of the person affected and in his detention and maintenance are to be borne by the Authority who apply for the order of removal. The Court may further order the Authority to contribute towards the maintenance of any dependents of the person affected.

Section 123 of the Public Health Act, 1875, enacts that any Local Authority may provide and maintain a carriage suitable for the conveyance of persons suffering under an infectious disorder, and Section 13 of the Isolation Hospitals Act, 1893, requires every hospital provided under that Act to maintain an ambulance for the removal of patients. Section 63 of the present Act makes it legal for either of these conveyances to be used by persons on their discharge from hospital or by sick persons not suffering from an infectious disease provided that suitable precautions are taken to prevent the communication of infectious disease to any person so conveyed.

Section 64 enables a Rural District Council to give a subscription or a donation to a voluntary hospital.

Under Section 65, a Rural District Council may provide dwelling houses for officers or servants employed at a hospital which has been provided by the Council.

Section 67 empowers a Rural District Council to pay for lectures and in other ways carry on propaganda on questions relating to health and disease.

Parking places where vehicles of any particular class or description may wait may be provided by a Rural District Council under Section 68.

Section 69 empowers a Rural District Council or a Parish Council to acquire by purchase, gift or lease and to lay out, equip and maintain lands for the purpose of cricket, football, or other games and recreations.

Section 70 makes it legal for a District Council to let its offices for concerts and other entertainments.

Where a public slaughter house has been established, power is given by Section 71 to establish in connection with it cold-air stores.

Regulations are already in force with regard to the precautions that should be taken against the contamination of certain foods, and these are now extended by Section 72 to rooms in which food is prepared for sale or in which any food, other than food contained in receptacles so closed as to exclude all risk of contamination, is sold or is stored or kept with a view to future sale.

Section 73 makes it unlawful, with a penalty for non-observance of £5, for a rag and bone dealer to sell or distribute any article of food or any balloon or other toy.

Penalties are enforceable under Section 74 for neglect of traffic directions by a Police Constable in uniform who may arrest without warrant any person who rides or drives so as to endanger the life or limb of any person.

Section 75 empowers a District Council to make by-laws with respect to persons waiting to enter public vehicles.

Most of the Sections in Parts II. and III., and all in Part IV. may be adopted by a Rural District Council and the Minister of Health may by Order, apply any of the provisions of Parts II., III., IV., V., or VIII. to a Rural District.

Those sections of Part II. which can be adopted by a Rural Council refer to the provision of street bins for the collection of refuse, waste-paper, etc.; of public fountains; of fire-alarms, to the surface drainage of courts and streets; to the lopping of trees overhanging highways; to the placing over highways of rails, beams, wires, etc.; and to the making of by-laws relating to wireless installations; to bridges over streets and as to new streets generally.

The Minister of Health may require by Order the provisions of certain sections to apply to a Rural District. These sections refer to the naming of streets; the prevention of water or soil from going over a street, and with respect to private street works.

Those sections of Part III. which can be adopted by a Rural Council refer to the reconstruction of drains, the laying of drains in private streets; the laying of drains by the Council and the power to require specially large drains in a new street. To the prevention of the entry of petrol into a sewer

and to the provision of a properly ventilated soil-pipe. Powers relating to tents, vans, and sheds are extended and make it easier to deal with these habitations.

The sections of Paragraph IV. which can be adopted by a Rural Council refer to verminous persons and premises and give power to cleanse them and generally deal with them.

Part V., which cannot be adopted by a Rural Council, but which the Minister of Health may apply by Order to a Rural District, refers to water-courses, streams, etc., their covering in, repair of culverts and the like.

Part IX., which may be adopted by a Rural District Council, refers to the provision of baths and wash houses.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I recommend that the following sections should be adopted :—

In Part II., Section 13, relating to the provision of street bins for the collection of refuse or waste paper, etc.

Section 14 relating to public drinking fountains and seats in public places.

Section 15 relating to public fire alarms.

Section 16 consequent on the previous sections.

Section 20 relating to the surface drainage of streets.

Section 23 relating to the lopping of trees, shrubs, etc.

Section 24 relating to projections against or in front of houses.

Section 26 relating to the making of by-laws with respect to wireless installations.

In Part III., Section 42, relating to the ventilation of soil-pipes.

Section 43 relating to nuisances caused by occupation of tents, vans, etc.

In Part IV., Sections 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50, relating to verminous persons and premises.

In Part V., Sections 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55, relating to water-courses, streams, etc.

HERBERT JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

7th October, 1925.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

The following communication has been sent to every person it is known to concern:—

Dear Sir,

I am instructed by the.....Rural District Council to draw your special attention to the following matters, in connection with the above Regulations:—

SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND SLAUGHTERING.

A person shall not slaughter an animal for sale for human consumption unless he has, not less than three hours before the time of slaughter, sent notice to the Local Authority of the day, time and place at which the slaughtering is to take place.

Where it is the REGULAR PRACTICE in any slaughter house to slaughter animals at fixed times, on fixed days, and written notice of such fixed times has been sent previously to the Local Authority, special notice is not required. If, however, it is necessary to slaughter at times other than those already fixed, notice not less than three hours before the time of slaughter must be given.

If the slaughter of any animal is necessary without delay by reason of accidental injury, illness, or exposure to infection, notice must be sent as soon as reasonably possible either before or after slaughter takes place.

Where an animal is slaughtered for human consumption, and it appears that any part of the carcase or internal organs is, or may be diseased or unsound, the person by, or on whose behalf an animal is slaughtered, must give notice of the fact.

The person by, or on whose behalf an animal is slaughtered for human consumption, shall not cause or permit the carcase of an animal, including the mesentery and internal organs, other than the stomach, intestines and bladder, to be removed from the place of slaughter until the carcase, with its organs, has been inspected, or its removal has been authorised by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

EXCEPT—

In the case of a SHEEP, or in the case of an animal which has been slaughtered at a slaughter house at the fixed time, of which notice in writing has been previously given, unless some part of the carcase or its organs appears to be diseased or unsound.

The removal may, in any case, take place at the expiration of three hours from the time of slaughter, or six hours from the delivery of any notice relating thereto, save that if such time falls between 7 p.m. one day, and 7 a.m. the next day, the removal shall not take place before 7 a.m.

Where the animal was slaughtered by reason of accidental injury, and the place of slaughter is unsuitable for the retention of the carcase, the carcase and organs may be removed to some convenient place, but the notice required to be given in cases of slaughter through injury, etc., must be given to the Local Authority in whose District that place is situate, and the notice shall have effect as if that place was substituted for the place of slaughter.

Notices in this District must be sent to:—

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

c/o Mr.....
Sanitary Inspector,

.....

Any such notice other than a notice of regular slaughter may be given verbally, or by letter addressed to me as above.

If posted, it will be considered to be received at the time at which it would have been delivered in the ordinary course of the Postal Services.

No gut scraping, tripe cleaning, manufacture, or preparation of articles of food for man or animals, household washing, or work of any nature, other than is involved in the slaughter and dressing of carcasses, shall be carried on in any slaughter-house.

No articles other than those necessary in connection with slaughtering, and the cleansing of the slaughter-house, shall be stored in the building.

No person shall blow or inflate with his breath, or in any other manner likely to cause infection or contamination, the carcase of any animal slaughtered for human consumption.

No person shall use a slaughter-house for the slaughter of any animal which previous to slaughter is not intended for human consumption.

SHOPS, STORES, ETC.

The occupier of any room in which any meat is sold, or exposed for sale, or deposited for the purpose of sale, or for the preparation for sale, or with a view to future sale, must not allow:—

Any urinal, closet, ashpit, or the like, to be within, or communicate with any such room, or so placed that offensive odours therefrom can penetrate such room.

A drain or pipe to be in such room unless the inlet is efficiently trapped.

The room to be used as a sleeping place, and not to communicate directly with a sleeping place.

He must provide adequate means of ventilation for such room, and not cause any refuse or filth, solid or liquid, to be deposited therein, except as may be reasonably necessary for the proper carrying on of the trade.

The walls and ceilings of such room must be limewashed, cleansed, or purified as often as may be necessary.

All persons engaged in such room must observe due cleanliness in regard to such room, and all articles, apparatus, and utensils therein.

The occupier must take such steps as may be reasonably necessary to guard against the contamination of the meat by flies, and shall cause the meat to be so placed as to prevent mud, filth, or other contaminating substance being splashed or blown thereon.

Not permit any gut scraping, tripe cleaning or household washing to be done therein.

Every counter, slab, or other article, in which meat is placed for sale, and all knives or other implements used to be thoroughly cleansed after use, and kept at all times in a cleanly condition.

All trimmings, refuse and rubbish to be kept in properly covered receptacles, kept for the purpose, apart from any meat intended for sale.

TRANSPORT AND HANDLING.

Every person who conveys, or causes to be conveyed, any meat in a vehicle, must:—

Keep clean the inside and covering of the vehicle, the receptacle in which the meat is placed, and any slings or apparatus used in loading or unloading, as come in contact with the meat or its covering.

If the vehicle is open at the back, or sides, or if any other commodity is being conveyed therein, cause the meat to be protected by a clean cloth.

Not permit any live animal to be carried at the same time as the meat.

Not permit any part of the meat to touch the ground.

Take all reasonable precaution to prevent the meat being exposed to contamination.

Where meat is dealt with wholesale, the person occupied in handling to wear a clean and washable head-covering and overall.

The Public Health Act, 1896, provides by Sub-Section 3, Section 1, that if any person wilfully neglects or refuses to obey or carry out, or obstructs the execution of any regulations made under any of the enactments mentioned in that Act, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further penalty not exceeding £50 for every day during which the offence continues.

Sincerely yours,

HERBERT JONES,

Medical Officer of Health,

BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.

	1901.	1911.	1921.	1925.
Area in acres	61,047	61,047	61,047	61,047
Population (census)	8,244	7,931	7,697	
Population (Registrar-General's estimate)				7,855
*Structurally separate dwellings occupied	1,790	1,838	1,774	
*Private families	1,851	1,864	1,805	
No. of parishes	32	32	32	32
Rateable value 31st March ...	£64,866	£67,977	£68,461	£68,121
A penny rate produces ...	£181	£189	£192	£189
Births—Boys	96	87	85	85
Girls	98	90	80	83
Total	194	177	165	168
Birth-rate (per 1,000 pop.) ...	23.5	22.3	21.6	21.3
Deaths—Male	57	60	66	51
Female	44	45	51	40
Total	101	105	117	91
Death-rate (per 1,000 pop.) ...	12.2	13.0	15.6	11.5
Maternal mortality	0	1	0	0
Infantile mortality rate (per 1,000 births)	92	79	66	59
Legitimate	82	69	57	46
Illegitimate	153	157	125	156
Deaths from measles (all ages)	2	0	0	0
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	3	4	1	0
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years)	2	2	1	0

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during 1925.

* See page 9.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

The Rural District of Bromyard, which entirely surrounds the Bromyard Urban District, is situated in the north-eastern side of the county. It is bounded on the north and east by Worcestershire, on the south by the Ledbury Rural District, and on the west by the Hereford and Leominster Rural Districts. The district is a hilly one. On the eastern side Whitbourne is 200 ft. above sea level, while Tedstone Wafer is 669 ft., and the Ridgeway 650 ft. Bishops Frome, in the south, is 262 ft. In the west, Bredenbury is 775 ft., and Hegdon Hill (the highest point in the district) is 829 ft. Brockhampton, about the middle, is 700 ft., and the Wall Hills, in the north, rise to a height of 738 ft.

The district is well watered with streams from the hills, which empty into the rivers Lodon in the west, Frome in the middle of the district, and a tributary of the Teme in the east. All these rivers flow from north to south.

Geologically the district is chiefly Old Red Sandstone.

The subsoil is for the most part of clay or marl; in the parishes of Avenbry, Edwin Loach, and Whitbourne of sand, and in Whitbourne and the northern portion of Much Cowarne, of gravel.

There are within the district 32 parishes, all of which are in the county of Hereford, in the Bromyard Poor-law Union and Bromyard Registration District, but the Poor-law Union and Registration District includes the Bromyard Urban District, and are not therefore co-terminous with the Bromyard Rural District. The population in the 32 parishes at the census of 1921 varied from 10 in Saltmarshe to 1,113 in Cradley. In ten parishes there were less than 100 persons. There are collections of houses into villages at Bishops Frome, Cradley, Stoke Lacy, Whitbourne and Pencombe; elsewhere houses are scattered.

There are 53 miles of county main roads and 128 miles of district roads in the Bromyard Rural District.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries are principally agricultural. Hops and fruit are largely grown, and there is extensive breeding of Herefordshire cattle. There are extensive tile works in the parish of Linton, and brickworks in the parish of Linton. There are corn mills in the parishes of Acton Beauchamp, Bishops Frome, Cradley, Much Cowarne, Stoke Lacy, Thornbury, and Winslow. In Acton Beauchamp and Stanford Bishop glove-making is carried on by a few cottagers. Gravel quarries are being worked in the parish of Stoke Lacy.

HOUSING SURVEY, 1919.

	POPULATION.				INHABITED HOUSES.				WORKING CLASS HOUSES.							Needs Repair.	Families	Over- crowded	Two	Parlour.	Over- crowded	Families	Needs Repair.	Seriously Affecting					
									Total.	Bedrooms.			Parlour.	Over- crowded	Two										Parlour.	Over- crowded	Families	Needs Repair.	Seriously Affecting
	1871.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1871.	1901.	1911.	1921.		2	3	4																	
Acton Beauchamp	—	218	168	192	—	44	43	39	25	14	9	2	5	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	4					
Avenbury ...	395	334	335	303	78	68	76	68	61	31	21	6	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—					
Bredenbury	60	119	90	78	8	21	24	19	14	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Brockhampton	—	108	132	107	—	26	29	27	19	12	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—					
Collington ...	128	114	120	109	6	24	26	24	20	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—					
Cowarne, Little	213	151	160	160	43	36	36	37	37	18	12	7	17	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—					
" Much	575	487	439	441	114	96	107	102	94	36	43	12	33	1	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	6	—	—					
Cradley ...	1853	1194	1135	1113	421	278	281	276	241	157	43	27	76	3	4	4	21	—	—	—	—	14	—	—					
Edvin Loach	—	37	27	18	—	7	5	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
" Ralph	155	110	79	92	29	20	19	22	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—					
Evesbatch	96	53	55	58	17	10	13	12	6	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Felton	127	69	56	75	23	14	15	16	13	10	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—					
Froome, Bishops	814	707	720	696	194	161	173	162	127	55	60	12	46	3	1	1	61	—	—	—	—	61	—	—					
Grendon Bishop	198	128	135	122	36	27	30	27	25	16	7	1	4	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—					
Hampton Charles	61	79	82	68	16	16	20	15	15	6	6	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—					
" ...	605	470	468	430	112	89	93	90	64	31	25	8	29	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—					
Linton	47	40	60	42	9	9	12	10	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—					
Moreton Jeffries	570	426	374	374	130	98	100	101	89	59	28	2	24	4	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—					
Norton	319	295	307	290	58	66	70	70	58	31	14	12	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Ocle Pychard	394	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Pencombe and Grendon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Warren	28	300	280	303	4	58	63	61	43	23	10	10	18	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—					
Saltmarsh	30	3	6	10	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Sapey, Upper	383	286	279	283	82	62	65	62	43	33	9	1	6	1	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—					
Stanford Bishop	237	173	189	195	49	38	39	39	29	18	9	2	8	1	—	—	14	—	1	—	—	14	—	—					
Stoke Lacy	346	340	318	338	75	76	74	73	68	36	17	15	31	1	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	4	—	—					
Tedstone Delamere	235	180	189	177	45	39	38	38	20	11	8	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
" Wafer	64	79	64	61	16	18	17	16	16	4	11	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—					
Thornbury ...	241	210	168	173	49	44	42	39	37	21	10	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—					
Ullingswick	323	281	251	269	68	60	54	60	53	25	10	18	33	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—					
Wacton	137	111	121	110	27	23	26	22	19	11	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—					
Whitbourne	856	665	624	554	187	156	162	156	143	94	39	8	27	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	31	—	—					
Winslow	473	372	412	371	96	84	93	89	78	35	30	11	29	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—					
Wolverlow	126	105	88	85	23	21	18	17	15	6	8	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—					
	10,089	8,244	7,931	7,697	2,116	1,790	1,864	1,774	1,488	830	464	164	460	24	20	—	189	—	—	—	—	189	—	—					

Other Houses, 1 Bedroom, etc., 30.

TABLE I.
BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1925.

	M.	F.
1. Typhoid Fever	—	—
2. Small-pox	—	—
3. Measles	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—
6. Diphtheria	—	—
7. Influenza	3	1
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—
10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	2
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	—
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	6	10
13. Rheumatic Fever	—	—
14. Diabetes	—	—
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	3	4
16. Heart Disease	16	7
17. Arterio-Sclerosis	—	1
18. Bronchitis	2	—
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	2	1
20. Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	—	—
22. Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)... ..	—	—
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	—
24. Cirrhosis of Liver... ..	—	—
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	—	4
26. Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
27. Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	—	—
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Prema- ture Birth	4	2
29. Suicide	—	—
30. Other Deaths from Violence	2	—
31. Other defined Diseases	9	7
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	1
Total—91	51	40

TABLE II.

BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANT MORTALITY 1925.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes {	* Certified	...	...	2	2	..	1	5	3	2	..	..	10
	Uncertified	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	...	...	...	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	4
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at birth	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Suffocation, overlaying	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asphyxia	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Natural Causes	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
				2	2	..	1	5	3	2	..	..	10

Nett births in { legitimate ... 149
the year { illegitimate ... 19

Nett deaths in { legitimate infants ... 7
the year of { illegitimate infants... 3

* The accuracy of these cannot be vouched for as the Registrar General does not indicate in his return of a transferable death whether the death is certified or uncertified.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**SCARLET FEVER.**

Twenty three cases (no deaths) in fifteen houses. Ten cases were removed to hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

One case. Removed to Malvern Isolation Hospital.

For an account of the method of dealing with infectious cases in the district, see page 9 of the 1907 Annual Report.

PHTHISIS.

Six cases, two deaths. The deaths occurred among residents from the parishes of Much Cowarne and Ocle Pychard.

TABLE IV.

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE- PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non- Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non- Pulmonary.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
I ...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
5 ...	...	...	I	I	...	...	...	...
10 ...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
15 ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 ...	...	...	I	I	...	I	...	...
25 ...	I	...	3	...	...	I	...	...
35 ...	...	3	I	I	...	...	...	...
45 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	2	4	7	4	...	2	2	...

One of the deaths had not been previously notified.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Joint Bromyard Urban and Rural Districts Isolation Hospital was erected in the Rural District in 1896. There is accommodation for four patients in two wards. A full description of the hospital will be found on page 60 of the Report for 1901.

The number of cases treated is as follows:—

1897 to 1906—89 cases.	1920—0 case.
1907 to 1916—117 „	1921—0 „
1917—1 case.	1922—8 cases.
1918—0 „	1923—4 „
1919—0 „	1924—0 „
	1925—14 „

The cost of the Joint Hospital in the past ten years was as follows:—

Year ending March 31st.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Repayment of loans and interest ...	£55	£53	£52	£51	£50	£48	£47	£46	£44	£43
Current expenses ...	£186	£120	£123	£95	£118	£134	£105	£210	£169	£102

Of the £1,250 borrowed in 1894 for 33 years, £1,140 has been repaid.
The £350 borrowed in 1896 has all been repaid.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE.

Professional Nursing in the Homes—

- (a) General—A District Nurse is provided by the District Nursing Association for the following parishes:—
Acton Beauchamp, Avenbury, Bishops Frome, Bredenbury, Evesbatch, Wacton, and Winslow.

- (b) For infectious diseases—none.

The nursing is not provided by the County Council, but by a District Nursing Association, which is affiliated to and receives grants from the County Nursing Association, which in its turn is subsidised by the Ministry of Health and the County Council. The District Association is supported by local voluntary contributions and by a grant from the Board of Guardians. The Nurses are appointed by the District Association, and to a limited extent are under the supervision of the County Association Superintendent of Nurses, who is also County Inspector of Midwives.

The MIDWIVES ACTS are administered by the County Council.

There are eight (four trained) Midwives practising in the Rural District.

The NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS are administered by virtue of the County of Hereford (Notification of Births) Order, 1918, by the County Council.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.—The Tuberculosis Clinic in the Market Square, Bromyard, provided by the County Council available for the Bromyard Rural District on alternate Thursdays from 10.30 to 12 noon (January 7th, 1926).

HOSPITALS :—

General—Herefordshire General Hospital, Hereford City ;
Worcester General Infirmary, Worcester City.

Cottage Hospitals—None.

Poor Law Infirmary—Bromyard Union Infirmary, 35 beds.

Special Hospitals—Bromyard Urban and Rural Joint Isolation Hospital for Scarlet Fever, 4 beds.

Hereford Victoria Eye Hospital.

Worcester Ophthalmic Hospital.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—A horse ambulance (a converted carriage) is kept at the Isolation Hospital for the removal of infectious cases. A horse is hired as required.

A Motor Ambulance, presented by the British Red Cross Society, is stationed at Messrs. Connelly Brothers, Commercial Road, Hereford (Tel. 1039), and is available for the removal of non-infectious cases, on payment of mileage charges.

LABORATORY, &c.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations are made at the County and City Public Health Laboratory, 132, St. Owen Street, Hereford, free of charge.

The following examinations were made during 1925 :—

				<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
For diphtheria	...	...	15	...	22	...	37
For tuberculosis	...	...	4	...	16	...	20
For typhoid fever...	...	...	0	...	0	...	0
For gonorrhœa	...	...	0	...	0	...	0
Water samples	...	...	—	...	—	...	12*
Milk for tubercle bacilli			0	...	1	...	1

*10 good, 2 bad.

26,000 units of diphtheria anti-toxin was supplied to two Doctors at the cost of the District Council under the terms of the Diphtheria Anti-toxin (outside London) Order, 1910.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Adoptive Acts, By-laws and Regulations relating to the Public Health, in force within the District.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Part III., Sections 35 and 50, and Part IV., adopted in 1911.

By-laws with respect to Common Lodging-houses adopted in 1876.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

There is no steam disinfector available. Disinfection is carried out with Formalin lamps. The number of rooms disinfected was 26, and the number of lots of bedding was 24.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

As required by Article XIX (12) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922.

Inspections under.	No. of Inspections.	Informal Notices served.	Statutory Notices served.	Notices complied with.
Housing Regulations ...	30	22	...	20
Workshops and Bake-houses ...	33	12	...	12
Dairies and Cowsheds ..	56	14	...	14
Hop-pickers' Quarters ...	29	2	...	2
Slaughterhouses... ..	55	6	...	6
Schools	15	2	...	2
Water Supplies	8	2	...	2
Infectious Diseases ...	54	...	...	...
Nuisances	11	11	...	11

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases inquired into	...	...	...	31
Patients removed to Hospital	...	...	...	11
Houses disinfected and cleansed	...	...	...	26
Lots of bedding, clothing, &c., disinfected	...	...	...	24
Cases of illegal exposure	...	...	...	0
Schools disinfected	...	...	...	3

BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.

HOUSES.

Erected	...	...	...	...	...	7
Closed as unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	...	...	18
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses and Workshops whitewashed...	...	...	...	...	...	12

WATER SUPPLY.

Wells sunk	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wells cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wells closed	...	...	...	...	...	0
Samples of water sent for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	8

HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cleansed, trapped and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective waste-pipes rectified	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dumb wells rectified	...	...	...	...	...	0

WATER-CLOSETS.

Additional provided	...	...	...	...	...	0
Repaired, ventilated or provided with cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	0

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

New privies provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Converted to earth closets	...	...	...	...	...	3
Converted into pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	6
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	16

SCAVENGING.

Privies and ashpits cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	22
Removals of offensive refuse	...	...	...	...	...	4

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

In District	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

On register and inspected	...	...	...	...	...	34
Contraventions of D.C. and M. Order	...	...	...	...	...	0

CLERICAL WORK.

Letters written	...	...	...	...	...	156
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

J. WOODYATT.

Market Square Chambers, Bromyard,

27th April, 1926.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS (34).

There are no regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders in force in the district. It is very desirable they should be made. Little or no attention is paid to the cleanliness of the milkers' hands or of the cows' teats, and accumulations of manure are frequently found near to the milking sheds.

There are 24 Dairies and Cowsheds registered in the Rural District. No action was taken during 1924 with respect to them under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES (6).

There are at present slaughter-houses in the parishes of Bredenbury, Cradley (2), Ocle Pychard, Stoke Lacy and Whitbourne. The buildings are of brick with tiled roofs. There is a water supply on the premises, and the drainage flows over land. The flooring is as follows:—One Cradley, Whitbourne, and Stoke Lacy—concrete; one Cradley—blue bricks; Bredenbury and Ocle Pychard, red brick.

BAKEHOUSES (9).

The walls and ceilings of a public bakehouse are required to be whitewashed at least every six months. A printed card pointing out this obligation is placed in each bakehouse. A copy of the card is given in the 1912 Report. There are bakehouses in Bishop's Frome (2), Cradley (2), Hampton Charles, Little Cowarne, Linton, Ocle Pychard and Whitbourne. They are all structurally good and are well kept.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act is not administered by the District Council.

WORKSHOPS.

From information furnished by the Sanitary Inspector, there has been made a Register of the Workshops situated within the Bromyard Rural District.

Attention has been paid during the year to the limewashing of Blacksmiths' Shops.

The following is a summary of the Register of Workshops :—

PARISH.	Bootmaker.	Blacksmith.	Builder.	Carpenter.	Cooper.	Dressmaker.	Machinist.	Tailor.	Wheelwright.	Total.
Acton Beauchamp ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Avenbury ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Collington ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cowarne-Little ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cowarne-Much ...	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	7
Cradley ...	2	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	11
Frome-Bishop ...	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	7
Grendon Bishop ...	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Hampton Charles ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Linton ...	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	5
Norton ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ocle Pychard ...	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Pencombe ...	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Stanford Bishop ...	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Stoke Lacy ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
Tedstone Delamere ...	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ullingswick ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Upper Sapey ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Whitbourne ...	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Wolverlow ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total ...	7	21	4	12	1	3	1	1	17	67

Number of Inspections of Workshops	...	...	...	12
„ „ „ Homeworkers' Premises	...	...	...	0
Defects found	...	...	...	4
„ remedied	...	...	...	4

HOP-PICKERS.

No by-laws with respect to hop-pickers' quarters are in force in the district. Many of the hop-growers are anxious to make the pickers comfortable, and it is unfair to them that all the quarters should not be brought up to the same standard. The by-laws are not exacting.

WATER SUPPLY.

In no part of the district is there a combined piped water supply. Shallow wells, mostly without pumps, springs and dip wells are in common use. The dip wells are liable to be polluted, and should be dealt with as far as practicable as suggested on

page 9 of the 1921 Report. A large number of houses have no water on the premises, and it has to be carried in buckets or otherwise. The inhabitants of the parish of Norton on Bromyard Downs are particularly badly placed in this respect. Some years ago an attempt was made to provide a piped supply in this parish, but it did not materialise. There is no supply on the school premises at Cradley (Storridge), Stoke Lacy and Ullingswick. Of the eight samples sent for analysis in 1925, six were reported as good, and two as bad.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

There is no combined drainage in the district. The drainage from the Workhouse, in the parish of Linton, is treated in a septic tank and over three bacteria contact beds, the effluent flowing into an adjoining ditch. The conditions described on page 14 apply very generally to the Bromyard Rural District.

SCHOOLS (16).

The table on page 36 sets out the sanitary condition, etc., of the schools in the Bromyard Rural District. On page 19 of the 1921 Report will be found some general remarks and recommendations with respect to schools.

The following schools were closed by the School Medical Officer during 1925 :—

Bredenbury, 2nd February to 27th February—Influenza.

Cradley, 19th February to 13th March—Influenza.

Brockhampton, 24th February to 6th March—Influenza.

„ 10th November to 18th December—Scarlet Fever.

Whitbourne, 3rd March to 13th March—Influenza.

Upper Sapey, 1st April to 8th April—Coughs and colds.

„ 5th May to 15th May—Scarlet Fever.

Much Cowarne, 13th August to 28th August—Scarlet Fever.

NEW HOUSES.

No. of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923 or 1924 :—								
(i.) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

(1) Unfit Dwelling Houses.

INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

(2) Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(3) Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—								
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative, in pursuance of declarations by owners on intention to close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 0 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners... | 0 |

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 0 |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit | 0 |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 0 |
| (5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 0 |

TABLE SHOWING THE SANITARY CONDITION, WATER SUPPLY, Etc., OF EACH SCHOOL IN THE BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.

School.	Washing Accommodation.	Water Supply.	Cloak Room.	Closet Accommodation.	Feet from School.	Drainage.
Acton Beauchamp	Portable Bowls and Stand...	Pump	In Lobby.	Pails. Earth not used ...	...	To Field adjoining.
Avenbury	Fixed Basins. Rain water.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
Bredenbury	None ... Tap over.	Do. Teacher's Hse...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
Brockhampton	Fixed Basins. Tap over	Piped Supply	Do.	Do. Earth used	...	Do.
Cowarne, Much	Portable Bowls	Pump	Do.	Privies ...	21	Do.
Cradley	Fixed Basins	Do.	Do.	Pails. Earth not used	...	Do.
Cradley Storridge.	Basin in Cloak Room	None on Premises	Detached Hut.	Privies ...	30	Do.
Frome, Bishop	Fixed Basins	Pump at T'ch'rs Hse.	In Lobby.	Do.	10	Do.
Ocle Pychard	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20	Do.
Pencombe	Do. Tap over	Pump	Do.	Long Hopper. Hand flushed.	...	Cesspit in Garden Overflow to road-side ditch.
Sapey, Upper	Do.	Do	Do.	Pails. Earth used	...	To Stream.
Stoke Lacy	Do. Rain water. Tap over	Do. Teacher's Hse.	Do.	Do.	...	To Field adjoining.
Thornbury	Do.	Pump	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
Tedstone Wafer	Portable Bowls	Do.	Do.	Privies ...	20	Do.
Ullingswick	Fixed Basins	None on Premises	Do.	Pails. Earth used	...	Do.
Whitbourne	None ...	Pump in T'ch'rs Hse.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.

DORE RURAL DISTRICT.

	1901.	1911.	1921.	1925.
Area in acres	68,057	68,057	68,057	68,057
Population (census)	6,742	6,491	6,254	
Population (Registrar-General's estimate)				6,229
*Structurally separate dwellings occupied	1,555	1,551	1,482	
*Private families	1,562	1,535	1,502	
No. of parishes	27	27	27	27
Rateable value 31st March ...	£68,858	£74,332	£72,727	£70,551
A penny rate produces ...	£212	£235	£225	£176
Births—Boys	90	84	73	70
Girls	78	78	71	54
Total	168	162	144	124
Birth-rate (per 1,000 pop.) ...	24.9	24.9	23.3	19.9
Deaths—Male	61	50	60	52
Female	41	42	29	36
Total	102	92	89	88
Death-rate (per 1,000 pop.) ...	15.1	14.1	14.4	14.1
Maternal mortality	1	0	1	0
Infantile mortality rate (per 1,000 births) ...	53	74	55	96
Legitimate	53	67	59	86
Illegitimate	0	153	0	222
Deaths from measles (all ages)..	0	0	0	0
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	0	0	0	6
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	0	0	0

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during 1925.

* See page 9.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

The Rural District of Dore is situated in the south-western corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by the Hay and Weobley Rural Districts, on the east by the Hereford and Ross Rural Districts, on the south by Monmouthshire, and on the west by Monmouthshire. The Black Mountains form the boundary of the district on the western side, and rise to a height of 2,306 ft. There is a range of hills on the eastern side running from north to south-east. Orcop Hill in the west is 958 ft. high, Pontrilas, at the foot of Orcop Hill, is 250ft., and Madley, in the north-east, is 254 ft. above sea-level.

The district is well watered, streams from the surrounding hills emptying into the rivers Monnow and Dore. The Monnow, which rises in the north-west, flows due south to the boundary of the Dore district, and then in a north-easterly direction, forming the southern boundary. The river Dore flows along the Golden Valley, through the centre of the district from north to south.

Geologically the district is Old Red Sandstone. Garway Hill and Stockley Hill are of Cornstone formation.

In a large proportion of the district there is a sandy subsoil, though in a few parishes, noticeably in Kenderchurch, St. Devereux, Vowchurch, and Walterstone, there is a subsoil of marl and clay.

There are within the Dore Rural District 27 parishes, all of which are in the county of Hereford, in the Dore Poor-Law Union, and in the Hereford Registration District, but the Poor-Law Union and Registration District include the parishes of Grosmont and Llangua in the Abergavenny Rural District of the County of Monmouth, and are not co-terminous with the Dore Rural District. The population in the 27 parishes of the Dore Rural District at the census of 1921 varied from 51 in Llancillo to 677 in Madley. In seven parishes there were less than 100 inhabitants. There are collections of houses into villages at Peterchurch, Ewyas Harold, Kentchurch (Pontrilas), Longtown, Kingstone, and Madley; elsewhere the houses are more or less scattered.

There are 41 miles of county main roads and 188 miles of district roads in the Dore Rural District.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries are almost exclusively agricultural. Hops are cultivated on the eastern border, and apples are extensively grown throughout the district. There is also breeding of Herefordshire Cattle.

DORE RURAL DISTRICT.

	POPULATION.				INHABITED HOUSES.				HOUSING SURVEY, 1919.						
									WORKING CLASS HOUSES						
	1871.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1871.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Total.	Bedrooms.	Parlour.	Over-crowded.	Two Families.	Needs repair.	Seriously defective.
Abbevdore	533	456	470	367	90	78	78	69	33	16	2	—	—	6	3
Bacton	122	148	108	107	28	25	24	25	13	3	—	—	—	1	—
Crasswall	345	225	225	231	76	57	55	57	14	8	2	—	—	12	2
Dulas	75	79	72	63	13	13	14	13	17	7	12	—	—	7	1
Ewvas Harold	548	476	471	449	119	113	115	108	113	49	64	—	2	8	12
Kentchurch	381	319	307	344	67	64	65	68	63	24	50	—	1	4	2
Kenderchurch	70	69	56	58	14	12	12	11	10	8	5	1	—	4	1
Kilpeck	240	197	177	174	51	47	45	45	32	24	12	—	—	4	3
Kingstone	488	347	346	333	108	90	90	87	90	57	32	5	—	14	7
Llanccilloe	88	66	52	51	14	12	11	12	7	5	2	—	—	2	3
Llanvynoe	258	187	201	179	54	46	44	36	5	3	—	—	—	1	—
Longtown	858	558	556	525	191	149	146	140	131	41	44	—	—	9	—
Madley	911	685	723	677	205	161	169	170	142	70	91	3	—	38	1
Michaelchurch	457	299	253	281	85	76	68	66	18	8	—	1	—	16	16
Newton	248	111	186	168	49	43	44	44	17	11	—	—	—	14	—
Orcop	637	461	396	468	147	109	98	108	124	79	5	2	—	12	—
Peterchurch	665	590	565	528	153	136	140	137	119	54	49	1	1	16	26
Rowlestone	149	119	103	104	32	23	23	23	17	10	43	2	1	10	4
St. Devereux	241	171	174	183	50	46	44	36	33	6	8	—	—	7	2
St. Margarets	339	213	198	189	74	60	58	54	33	24	13	—	1	17	1
Thrupton	68	67	69	52	13	13	13	13	9	8	2	2	—	18	2
Treville	170	150	104	105	32	28	26	21	7	6	3	—	—	1	—
Tyberton	157	151	137	96	33	28	27	22	18	5	2	—	1	—	—
Turnastone	51	58	63	61	11	10	11	11	5	3	1	—	—	5	—
Vowchurch	342	280	277	281	75	68	69	64	46	24	3	—	—	3	—
Walterstone	144	124	127	110	37	33	31	27	23	7	6	1	—	17	5
Wormbridge	110	83	74	70	19	15	15	15	15	8	7	1	—	6	1
	8,695	6,689	6,490	6,254	1,840	1,555	1,535	1,482	1,154	591	460	20	7	256	98

Other Houses, 1 Bedroom, etc., 12.

TABLE I.
DORE RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1925.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
1. Typhoid Fever	—	—
2. Small-pox	—	—
3. Measles	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever	1	—
5. Whooping Cough	3	3
6. Diphtheria	—	—
7. Influenza	—	—
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—
10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	3	2
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	1
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	7	5
13. Rheumatic Fever	—	—
14. Diabetes	—	—
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	8	2
16. Heart Disease	7	6
17. Arterio-Sclerosis	1	—
18. Bronchitis	3	2
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	2	1
20. Other Respiratory Diseases	1	—
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	—
22. Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	—	—
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	1
24. Cirrhosis of Liver... ..	—	—
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	1
26. Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
27. Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	—	—
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Prema- ture Birth	6	2
29. Suicide	2	—
30. Other Deaths from Violence	1	1
31. Other defined Diseases	4	9
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—
Total—88	52	36

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER.

Sixteen cases in ten houses in seven parishes. One case was removed to the Hereford Rural Isolation Hospital. One home case died.

DIPHTHERIA.

One case. No deaths.

PHTHISIS.

Five cases, five deaths. The deaths were of residents in the parishes of Abbeydore, Kilpeck, Longtown and Michaelchurch (2).

TABLE IV.

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE- PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non- Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non- Pulmonary.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 ...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 ...	...	2	I	...	...	...	...	...
20 ...	...	I	I	...	...	2	...	...
25 ...	2	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
35 ...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
45 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 ...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS..	2	3	2	I	3	2	...	I

Two cases had not been previously notified.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE.

Professional Nursing in the homes :—

(a) General—A District Nurse is provided by the District Nursing Association for the following parishes :—
Abbeydore, Dulas, Ewyas Harold, Kenderchurch, Kentchurch, Llancilloe, Madley, Orcop, Rowlestone and Tyberton.

(b) For infectious diseases—none.

The nursing is not provided by the County Council, but by a District Nursing Association, which is affiliated to and receives grants from the County Nursing Association, which in its turn is subsidised by the Ministry of Health and the County Council. The District Association is supported by local voluntary contributions and by a grant from the Board of Guardians. The Nurses are appointed by the District Association, and to a limited extent are under the supervision of the County Association Superintendent of Nurses, who is also County Inspector of Midwives.

The MIDWIVES ACTS are administered by the County Council.

There are six (four trained) Midwives practising in the Rural District.

The NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS are administered by virtue of the County of Hereford (Notification of Births) Order, 1918, by the County Council.

Clinics and treatment centres—none.

HOSPITALS :—

General—Herefordshire General Hospital, Hereford City.

Poor Law Infirmaries—Dore Union Infirmary, Abbeydore.
22 beds.

Special Hospitals—Isolation Hospital, Credenhill, for small-pox, scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Hereford Victoria Eye Hospital.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—A Motor Ambulance owned by the Hereford Rural District Council, stationed at Messrs. Fryer's Garage, Widemarsh Street, Hereford (Telephone, 1320), is available for the removal of infectious cases on payment of mileage charges.

A Motor Ambulance, presented by the British Red Cross Society, is stationed at Messrs. Connelly Bros., Commercial Road, Hereford (Telephone, 1039), and is available for the removal of non-infectious cases on payment of mileage charges.

LABORATORY, &c.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations are made at the County and City Public Health Laboratory, Hereford, free of charge.

The following examinations were made during 1925 :—

			<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
For diphtheria	...	...	4	5	9
For tuberculosis	...	...	3	6	9
For typhoid fever	...	...	0	0	0
For gonorrhœa	...	...	0	0	0
Water samples	...	...	...	—	10*

*8 good, 2 bad.

8,000 units diphtheria anti-toxin was supplied to one doctor at the cost of the District Council under the terms of the Diphtheria Anti-toxin (outside London) Order, 1910.

ARRANGEMENT FOR DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

There is no steam disinfector available. Disinfection is carried out with Formalin lamps. The number of rooms disinfected was 12, and the number of lots of bedding was 13.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Adoptive Acts, By-laws and Regulations relating to the Public Health in force within the District.

Urban powers under the Public Health Act, 1875, with respect to slaughter-houses, and Sections 29, 30 and 31, of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, have been in force in the Dore Rural District since 1920.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders were made in 1889.

By-laws with respect to Tents, Vans and Sheds were adopted on September 30th, 1912, and allowed by the Local Government Board on 16th October, 1912.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS (6).

There are six dairies registered in the Dore Rural District. No action was taken during 1925 under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders. A new Register has been prepared during the year. Regulations have been in force since 1889.

The principal cause of complaint with regard to cowsheds is the accumulation of manure, which is often to be found right up to the milking sheds. More attention should be paid to the personal cleanliness of the milkers and to the cleansing of the udders.

On pp. 14, 15 of the 1924 Report reference is made to the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and to the Regulations of the Ministry of Health with respect to "graded" and other specially designated milk.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES (6).

There are slaughter-houses in the parishes of Ewyas Harold, Kentchurch (Pontrilas), Longtown, Madley (2) and Peterchurch. They require to be more frequently inspected if they are to be kept in a really cleanly state. (See page 18.)

There are no By-laws in force with respect to slaughter-houses.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

As required by Article XIX (12) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922.

Inspections under.	No. of Inspections.	Informal Notices served.	Statutory Notices served.	Notices complied with.
Housing Regulations ...	162	20	...	10
Workshops ...	4	3	...	3
Dairies and Cowsheds ...	3	1	...	1
Bakehouses ...	3	1	...	1
Slaughter-houses ...	20	...	...	...
Schools ...	1	...	...	...
Water Supplies ...	9	1	...	1
Infectious Diseases ...	14	...	...	...
Nuisances ...	9	3	...	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases inquired into ...	...	...	...	...	24
Patients removed to Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses disinfected and cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	12
Lots of bedding, clothing, &c., disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	13
Cases of illegal exposure ...	...	...	...	...	0
Schools disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	1

HOUSES.

Erected ...	...	...	...	...	5
Made fit for habitation ...	...	...	...	...	1
Closed as unfit for habitation ...	...	...	...	...	1
Cleansed and whitewashed ...	...	...	...	...	8
Overcrowding abated ...	...	...	...	...	0
Workshops whitewashed ...	...	...	...	...	3

WATER SUPPLY.

Wells sunk	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wells cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wells closed	...	...	...	...	...	0
Samples of water sent for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	10

HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cleansed, trapped and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective waste-pipes rectified	...	...	...	...	...	0
Insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dumb wells rectified	...	...	...	...	...	0

WATER-CLOSETS.

Additional provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Repaired, ventilated or provided with cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	0

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

New privies provided	...	...	...	...	...	0
Converted to earth closets	...	...	...	...	...	0
Converted into pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	0
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	0

SCAVENGING.

Privies and ashpits cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Removals of offensive refuse	...	...	...	...	...	2

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

In District	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

On register and inspected	...	...	...	...	...	6
Contraventions of D.C. and M. Order	...	...	...	...	...	0

UNSOUND FOOD.

Seizures	...	...	...	...	...	0
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

CLERICAL WORK.

Letters written	...	...	...	...	...	21
Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	20
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	10
Notices outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	10

T. J. PROSSER.

Newton, Hereford,
27th January, 1926.

WORKSHOPS.

From information furnished by the Sanitary Inspector a Register has been made of the Workshops situated within the Dore Rural District.

Attention has been paid during this year to the limewashing of Blacksmiths' Shops.

The following is a summary of the Register of Workshops :—

PARISH.	Blacksmith.	Builder.	Cornmill.	Dressmaker.	Harnessmaker.	Engineering.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Wheelwright.	TOTAL.
Abbeydore ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Bacton ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Crasswall ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ewyas Harold ...	1	2	0	4	1	0	1	1	1	11
Kendrechurch ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kentchurch ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Kilpeck ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Kingstone ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	5
Llanveyhoe ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Longtown ...	1	1	3	2	1	0	2	1	2	13
Madley ...	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	10
Michaelchurch ...	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
Newton ...	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Orcop ...	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	7
Peterchurch ...	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	9
Rowlstone ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Devereux ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
St. Margaret ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tyberton ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vowchurch ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Walterstone ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Wormbridge ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Total ...	18	9	12	12	3	0	14	7	13	88

Number of Inspections of Workshops ... 4

Defects found (want of cleanliness) ... 2

„ remedied ... 2

BAKEHOUSES (8).

There are public bakehouses in the parishes of Longtown (3), Vowchurch, Abbeydore, Peterchurch, Ewyas Harold and Kentchurch.

They are kept in a fairly good condition, though some require

constant inspection, more especially with respect to the removal of manure, etc., from the vicinity of the bakehouse premises.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are not administered by the District Council.

WATER SUPPLY.

There are combined piped water supplies to houses in the parishes of Ewyas Harold, Kentchurch (Pontirlas), Longtown, Michaelchurch, Peterchurch, Vowchurch and Walterstone. In the district generally shallow wells and springs provide the supply. In many cases it is several hundred yards from the houses. Open dip wells should be dealt with wherever practicable, as described on page 9 of the 1921 Report.

There is a very inadequate supply to many houses in the upper part of Longtown and in Llanveynoe, also to houses in parts of Abbeydore, in Orcop, and on Vowchurch Common. Ten samples were sent for analysis; eight were reported as good and two as bad.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

There is combined drainage to a few houses in Ewyas Harold, Madley and Peterchurch. The Peterchurch drain was re-laid in 1922 and openings re-trapped at the cost of the property owners using it. The conditions described on page 14 apply very generally to the Dore Rural District.

SCHOOLS (15).

The table on page 50 sets out the sanitary condition, etc., of the schools in the Dore Rural District. On page 19 of the 1921 Report will be found some general remarks and recommendations with respect to schools.

The following schools were closed by the School Medical Officer during 1925:—

Crasswall, 12th January to 6th February—Whooping Cough.

Longtown, 20th January to 27th February—Whooping Cough.

Michaelchurch, 27th January to 3rd March—Whooping Cough.

Orcop, 27th January to 6th March—Mumps.

Madley, 9th February to 6th March—Mumps.

„ 2nd June to 12th June—Whooping Cough.

Newton, 23rd February to 6th March—Influenza and colds.

Abbeydore, 23rd March to 27th March—Coughs and colds.

Peterchurch, 31st March to 9th April—Mumps and influenza.

Ewyas Harold, 20th July to 7th August—Measles.

Wormbridge, 29th October to 4th December—Coughs, colds and scarlet fever.

HOP-PICKERS.

Hops are grown in Madley parish, where only local pickers are employed. There are no by-laws with respect to hop-pickers.

TABLE SHOWING THE SANITARY CONDITION, WATER SUPPLY, Etc., OF EACH SCHOOL IN THE
DORE RURAL DISTRICT.

School.	Washing Accommodation.	Water Supply.	Cloak Room.	Clomet Accommodation.	Feet from School.	Drainage.
Abbeydore Crasswall...	Sink in Playg'd. Tap over ... Portable Bowl ...	Piped from Spring ... Do. ...	In Lobby. Do. ...	Pails. Earth used ... Trough Closet. Flush- ing Tank. ...	... ...	To Cesspit. To Brook.
Ewyas Harold	Fixed Basins. Unusable ...	Pump ...	Do.	Pails. Earth used ...	...	Do.
Kentchurch	Portable Bowl on Stand ...	Rain water only ...	Do.	Privies ...	24	To Field adjoining.
Kilpeek ...	Basin in covered Playground ...	Pump ...	Do.	Do. ...	30	To Road Ditch.
Kingstone	Fixed Basin in Playground...	None ...	Do.	Do. ...	15	To Road Drain.
Longtown	P'table Basin. Bucket under.	Public Pump, 75 yds. ...	Do.	Pails. Earth used ...	...	To Field adjoining.
Madley ...	Fixed Basin ...	Pump ...	Do.	Privies ...	30	Do.
Michaelchurch	Basin in Shed ...	Piped from Spring ...	Do.	Long Hopper. Flush- ing Tank. ...	...	Do.
Newton ...	Fixed Bn's with waste-pipes.	Pump ...	Do.	Privies over Ditch ...	33	To Do.
Orcop ...	Fixed Basins. Tap over ...	Rain water only ...	Do.	Pails. Earth used ...	...	To Do.
Peterchurch	Sink in back yard. Tap over ...	Piped from Spring ...	Do.	Pails* ...	...	To Road Drain.
Vowchurch	Fixed Basin in Playground, with waste pipes.	Do. ...	Do.	Long Hopper. Flush- ing Tank. ...	...	To Field adjoining.
Walterstone	Basin in urnal ...	Pump ...	Do.	Pails. Earth used ...	...	To Road Ditch.
Wormbridge	Portable Bowls in Lobby ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	...	To Field adjoining.

* Mechanical Spreader.

NEW HOUSES.

No. of New Houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923 or 1924:—								
(i.) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

(1) Unfit Dwelling Houses.

INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

(2) Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(3) Action under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—								
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative, in pursuance of declarations by owners on intention to close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 4 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 2 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners... | 0 |

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 1 |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit | 0 |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 0 |
| (5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 0 |

HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

	1901.	1911.	1921.	1925.
Area in acres	65,669	65,669	65,669	65,669
Population (Census)	13,271	13,597	13,894	
Population (Registrar-General's estimate)				13,500
*Structurally separate dwellings occupied	2,877	2,902	2,970	
*Private families	2,973	2,993	3,012	
No. of parishes	39	39	39	39
Rateable value 31st March ...	£125,283	£134,222	£135,217	£134,002
A penny rate produces ...	£389	£430	£429	£350
Births—Boys	142	114	129	105
Girls	153	131	136	122
Total	295	245	265	227
Birth-rate (per 1,000 pop.) ...	22.2	18.0	19.5	16.8
Deaths—Male	92	92	80	79
Female	98	95	64	103
Total	190	187	144	182
Death-rate (per 1,000 pop.) ...	14.3	13.7	10.6	13.4
Maternal mortality	2	3	0	1
Infantile mortality rate (per 1,000 births) ...	112	90	41	44
Legitimate	112	86	45	44
Illegitimate	0	142	0	76
Deaths from measles (all ages)..	4	1	0	0
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	5	0	0	2
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years)	7	2	1	0

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during 1925.

* See page 9.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

The Rural District of Hereford is situated in the middle of the county, and completely surrounds the city of Hereford. It is bounded on the north by the Leominster Rural District, on the north-east by the Bromyard Rural District, on the south by the Ross Rural District, and on the west by the Dore and Weobley Rural Districts. The middle of the district is low-lying.

In the north Dinmore Hill rises to a height of 943 ft., in the south Orcop Hill to 958 ft., and Aconbury Hill 905 ft., on the west Credenhill is 720 ft., while on the eastern side are Dinedor 595 ft., Backbury 738 ft., and Westhide 422 ft.

The district is well watered. The river Wye flows across from west to east in a very tortuous bed, and the rivers Lugg and Frome flow from north to south until they empty into the Wye. In the low-lying portions, following the courses of the rivers is alluvial deposit.

Geologically the district is Old Red Sandstone. Credenhill, Dinedor, Dinmore, and Callow hills are of Cornstone formation.

The subsoil is gravelly loam in those parishes through which the rivers flow, and in the remainder of the district for the most part marl or clay.

All the 39 parishes are in the Herefordshire Registration District, in the county of Hereford, and in the Hereford Poor-law Union, but the Rural District is not co-terminous with the Registration District, which includes also the parishes of the city of Hereford and the parishes of the Dore Poor-law Union, or with the Poor-law Union, which includes the parishes of the city of Hereford.

The population at the census of 1911 in the 39 parishes within the district varied from 25 in Dinmore to 1,497 in Burghill, but if the 502 Asylum residents are deducted, the Burghill population (995) is still the largest in the district. There are collections of houses into villages at Bullingham, Fownhope, Holmer, Little Dewchurch, Lugwardine, Marden, Mordiford, Wellington, and Withington.

There are 70 miles of county main roads and 210 miles of district roads in the Hereford Rural District.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries are almost entirely of an agricultural nature, hops and fruit are largely grown, and there is extensive breeding of Herefordshire cattle and dairying. Encaustic tile works are situated in Withington parish, and there are chemical works in Credenhill parish. The wooden soles of Yorkshire and Lancashire clogs are made in the Eaton Bishop parish. There are flour mills in the parishes of Clehonger, Credenhill, Eaton Bishop, Lugwardine, and Wellington; sawmills in Much Dewchurch; a cheese factory in Dinmore; large nurseries in Brcinton, and munitions in Bullingham.

TABLE I.
HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1925.

	M.	F.
1. Typhoid Fever	—	—
2. Small-pox	—	—
3. Measles	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	2
6. Diphtheria	—	—
7. Influenza	2	2
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—
10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	9
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	1
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	10	10
13. Rheumatic Fever	1	—
14. Diabetes	—	—
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	6	8
16. Heart Disease	17	21
17. Arterio-Sclerosis	4	4
18. Bronchitis	5	9
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	2	4
20. Other Respiratory Diseases	1	—
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	—	—
22. Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	—	—
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	1
24. Cirrhosis of Liver... ..	—	1
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2	2
26. Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
27. Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	—	1
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Prema- ture Birth	5	3
29. Suicide	—	—
30. Other Deaths from Violence	2	3
31. Other defined Diseases	20	22
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—
Total—182	79	103

TABLE III.

HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1925.

DISEASE.	Sex	All Ages.	CASES NOTIFIED.														Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
			Under 1 year.	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	55-	65- over.			
Small Pox ...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	M.	18	...	...	...	1	1	7	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
	F.	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Diphtheria ...	M.	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	F.	10	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Typhoid Fever	M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas ...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	M.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	F.	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	4
Malaria ...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	M. F.	...	CASES.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
			Notified.	Treated.					
				At home.	In hosp'l.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER.

Twenty-seven cases in fifteen houses, in ten parishes, nine occurring in a school. Twenty-seven cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths.

DIPHTHERIA.

Fourteen cases in ten houses, in eight parishes. There were no deaths. Seven were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

TYPHOID FEVER.

One case.

PHTHISIS.

Fifteen cases, ten deaths. The ten deaths occurred among residents in the parishes of Aconbury (2), Bartestree (2), Burghill, Dinedor, Hampton Bishop (3) and Kingsthorpe.

TABLE IV.

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE- PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non- Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non- Pulmonary.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
10 ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
15 ...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
20 ...	1	3	...	2	...	2	...	...
25 ...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
35 ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
55 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
65 and upwards	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
TOTALS..	4	11	0	5	1	9	2	...

One of the cases which died had not been previously notified.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

On a site of three and a half acres in the parish of Stretton Sugwas brick buildings were erected in 1904 at a cost of about £1,500, the whole being paid out of current rates. There is an administrative block, pavilion with two six-bed wards (1,500 cubic feet per patient), laundry block and discharge block. In 1921 an army hut was erected of wood with asbestos roofing. There is accommodation in it for 13 patients and two nurses, a bathroom, w.c. and kitchen. Miss M. Chrystie carried out her duties most efficiently, and to the entire satisfaction of the Hospital Committee and the Medical Superintendent.

The number of cases admitted has been as follows :—

	<i>Small-pox.</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Ty-phoid Fever.</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Diph-theria.</i>	<i>Chicken Pox.</i>	<i>Con-tacts.</i>	<i>Obser-vation.</i>
1904 ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905 ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906 ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907 ...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908 ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909 ...	...	28	...	1	...	...	...	...
1910 ...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911 ...	...	39	...	1	...	...	...	...
1912 ...	6	48	1	1	...	...	...	...
1913 ...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
1914 ...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
1915 ...	...	30	...	2	1	...	4	...
1916 ...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917 ...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
1918 ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
1919 ...	1	11	...	...	4	...	...	...
1920 ...	...	36	...	...	3	...	...	...
1921 ...	...	40	...	...	13	...	...	...
1922 ...	...	34	...	1	5	...	2	...
1923 ...	...	17	...	...	8	1	...	1
1924 ...	...	12	1	...	6	...	...	...
1925 ...	...	39	...	...	11	1	...	...

Two diseases can be treated simultaneously.

The Weobley Rural District Council since 1904 has paid a retaining fee for the use of at least two beds. From April 1st, 1923, the following District Councils have paid a retaining fee for at least two beds for the isolation of small-pox, scarlet fever and diphtheria :—Dore Rural, Ledbury Urban, Ledbury Rural, Leominster Rural, Ross Urban.

DISTRICTS FROM WHICH PATIENTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Dore Rural.</i>	<i>Here- ford Rural.</i>	<i>Led- bury Urban.</i>	<i>Led- bury Rural.</i>	<i>I co- minster Urban.</i>	<i>Ross Urban.</i>	<i>Ross Rural.</i>	<i>Wobley Rural.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1904	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1905	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1906	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1907	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	12	26
1908	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
1909	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	18	29
1910	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	31	43
1911	...	18	...	19	...	...	...	3	40
1912	...	44	1	3	...	...	...	8	56
1913	...	25	...	12	...	...	...	25	62
1914	...	20	...	11	...	...	...	16	47
1915	...	24	...	8	...	...	...	5	37
1916	...	5	...	13	...	...	...	2	20
1917	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	13
1918	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	10
1919	2	5	...	3	1	...	...	5	16
1920	1	15	...	6	...	...	...	17	39
1921	1	46	...	2	...	...	...	4	53
1922	1	20	...	16	...	...	...	5	42
1923	2	4	1	13	...	...	...	7	27
1924	...	8	1	8	1	...	...	1	19
1925	1	33	...	9	...	4	...	4	51
	8	325	3	135	2	4	1	172	650

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE.

Professional nursing in the homes—

- (a) General—A District Nurse is provided by the District Nursing Association for the following parishes:—Bartestree, Bolstone, Dinmore, Dormington, Eaton Bishop, Fownhope, Holmer, Holme Lacy, Lugwardine, Little Dewchurch, Moreton-on-Lugg, Pipecum-Lyde, Stoke Edith, Weston Beggard, Wellington and Withington.

The Hereford Board of Guardians subscribe ten pounds per annum to the Association.

- (b) For infectious diseases—none.

The nursing is not provided by the County Council, but by a District Nursing Association, which is affiliated to and receives grants from the County Nursing Association, which in its turn is subsidised by the Ministry of Health and the County Council. The District Association is supported by local voluntary contributions and by a grant from the Board of Guardians. The Nurses are appointed by the District Association, and to a limited extent are under the supervision of the County Association Superintendent of Nurses, who is also County Inspector of Midwives.

The MIDWIVES ACTS are administered by the County Council.

There are 13 (9 trained) Midwives practising in the Rural District.

The NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS are administered by virtue of the County of Hereford (Notification of Births) Order, 1918, by the County Council.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.—The Tuberculosis Clinic provided by the County Council at St. Peter's House, Hereford, is available for the Hereford Rural District. The Tuberculosis Officer attends from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. every Wednesday and Saturday.

There is a V.D. Clinic in a building in the grounds of the Hereford Workhouse.

HOSPITALS :—

General—Herefordshire General Hospital, Hereford City.

Cottage Hospitals—None.

Poor Law Infirmaries—Hereford Union Infirmary in Hereford City, 60 beds.

Special Hospitals —Isolation Hospital, Credenhill, for small-pox, scarlet fever and diphtheria, 25 beds.

Hereford Victoria Eye Hospital, 20 beds.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—A Motor Ambulance owned by the Hereford Rural District Council, stationed at Messrs. Fryer's Garage, Widemarsh Street, Hereford (Telephone, 1320), is available for the removal of infectious cases on payment of mileage charges.

A Motor Ambulance, presented by the British Red Cross Society, is stationed at Messrs. Connelly Bros., Commercial Road, Hereford (Telephone, 1039), and is available for the removal of non-infectious cases on payment of mileage charges.

LABORATORY, &c.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations are made at the County and City Public Health Laboratory, 132, St. Owen Street, Hereford, free of charge.

The following examinations were made during 1925:—

	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
For diphtheria...	61*	139	200
For tuberculosis	6	31	37
For typhoid fever	0	3	3
For gonorrhœa	0	0	0
Water samples	—	—	52†
Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	0	2	2

* Include swabs of patients in Isolation Hospital.

† 35 good, 17 bad.

Diphtheria anti-toxin was supplied at the cost of the District Council under the terms of the Diphtheria Anti-toxin (outside London) Order, 1910, to 5 doctors to the extent of 86,000 units.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Adoptive Acts, By-laws and Regulations relating to the Public Health in force within the district.

Urban Powers under the Public Health Act, 1875, with respect to slaughter-houses and Sections 29, 30, and 31, of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, have been in force in the Hereford Rural District since 1920.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III., and the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, were adopted in 1891.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders were made in 1905.

By-laws with respect to Hop and Fruit Pickers were made in 1909; Tents and Vans in 1912, and New Buildings in 1918.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

From information furnished by the Sanitary Inspector, the Register of the Workshops situated within the Hereford Rural District has been revised.

Attention has been paid during the year to the lime-washing of Blacksmiths' Shops.

The following is a summary of the register of Workshops:—

PARISH.	Blacksmith.	Builder.	Carpenter.	Dressmaker.	Machinist.	Sawmills.	Wheelwright.	TOTAL.
Allensmore	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Breinton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bullingham	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burghill	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	6
Clehonger	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Credenhill	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Dinedor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eaton Bishop	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Fownhope	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Hampton Bishop ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Haywood	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Holme Lacy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Holmer	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Little Birch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Little Dewchurch ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lugwardine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Marden	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Mordiford	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Much Birch	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Much Dewchurch ...	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Pipe and Lyde	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Preston Wyune	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stoke Edith	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stretton Sugwas ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sutton	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Wellington	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Westhide	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Weston Beggard ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Withington	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total	26	4	1	0	1	1	12	45

Number of Inspections of Workshops 38

Defects found 10

„ remedied 10

No. of Outworkers 0

HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

	POPULATION.				INHABITANTS.	
	1871.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1871.	1901.
Aconbury	144	117	134	134	35	31
Allensmore	603	480	480	502	147	118
Bartestree	98	265	278	278	14	18
Birch, Little	291	225	239	196	71	55
„ Much	572	396	410	393	123	102
Breinton	445	417	447	465	90	88
Bullingham, Lower ...	331	520	458	738	57	56
Burghill and Tillington ...	1036	871	995	1517	205	193
Boulstone	55	40	43	40	13	12
Callow	116	78	87	97	28	22
Clelonger	505	415	444	482	100	102
Credenhill	225	223	272	234	48	54
Dewchurch, Little ...	348	237	233	245	73	56
„ Much	615	548	539	544	123	122
Dewsall	45	47	39	39	8	9
Dinedor	283	225	231	220	57	50
Dinnmore	10	27	25	31	4	3
Dormington	121	95	93	100	20	22
Eaton Bishop	470	286	326	294	96	74
Fownhope	1113	787	737	719	240	189
Grafton	—	139	119	133	—	31
Hampton Bishop	230	343	365	345	55	69
Haywood	190	144	155	146	32	30
Holmer and Shelwick ...	1905	549	515	485	395	112
Holme Lacy	304	305	263	250	68	65
Kenchester	103	121	115	101	24	25
Lugwardine	790	709	656	686	159	174
Marden	988	818	768	817	215	187
Mordiford	608	443	444	445	151	112
Moreton-on-Lugg	85	77	79	90	12	18
Pipe and Lyde	244	188	238	190	49	45
Preston Wynne	172	144	156	166	39	32
Stoke Edith	315	140	162	138	69	36
Stretton Sugwas	272	311	325	471	54	77
Sutton St. N.	260				55	
„ „ „ St. M.	131	330	394	351	28	73
Wellington	651	615	641	625	156	147
Westhide	164	148	147	187	37	34
Weston Beggard	296	259	244	244	69	59
Withington	784	757	797	756	179	175
	15,915	12,839	13,093	13,894	3,398	2,877

Other Houses, 11

HOUSING SURVEY, 1919.

WORKING CLASS HOUSES.

1921.	Total.	Bedrooms.			Parlour.	Over-crowded	Two Families	Needs repair.	Seriously defective
		2	3	4					
33	26	13	10	3	8	1	2	12	—
123	98	55	27	12	38	1	—	21	11
15	12	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
57	54	32	14	7	23	—	—	8	9
105	77	38	30	7	20	2	—	24	4
101	75	44	22	7	36	1	2	16	2
61	34	20	8	1	4	2	—	5	1
223	176	92	69	11	78	2	6	63	12
11	6	2	2	2	3	—	—	1	—
21	20	15	5	—	1	1	—	4	3
105	89	52	31	6	41	—	1	36	4
56	41	19	21	1	11	—	6	2	—
59	36	27	5	4	9	4	—	21	4
114	62	38	23	1	7	2	—	18	4
9	12	10	2	—	—	1	—	7	—
51	37	34	2	1	5	4	—	4	5
5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	16	7	7	2	5	—	1	11	—
81	71	42	20	9	44	—	1	22	5
184	146	88	33	16	50	—	5	60	13
30	17	10	5	1	2	—	—	5	6
70	54	23	21	6	25	—	2	25	1
37	30	7	21	1	3	1	—	4	1
112	81	35	37	8	40	1	5	23	1
58	55	37	15	1	12	—	2	23	—
21	16	6	8	2	7	—	2	7	—
172	143	97	26	18	55	3	—	18	—
185	180	88	46	36	86	4	1	21	2
114	119	63	35	7	40	3	4	56	12
18	12	1	11	—	7	—	—	—	—
50	41	13	23	—	23	2	—	12	2
39	28	17	9	2	6	1	1	12	2
39	35	16	15	3	20	—	—	5	—
81	63	37	20	6	23	3	1	29	4
80	64	27	19	15	35	1	1	2	—
144	117	71	28	7	34	5	—	56	4
41	32	18	10	—	7	1	—	22	2
60	50	41	5	2	4	1	2	29	6
183	172	82	71	17	66	8	—	14	1
2,970	2,399	1,329	757	222	878	55	45	698	121

, etc., 91.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

A modern Steam Disinfector is installed at the Hereford Union Workhouse, and is used by the Hereford Rural District Council.

Household disinfection is carried out with Formalin lamps and Formalin spray. The number of rooms disinfected was 78, and the number of lots of bedding, &c., was 56.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

As required by Article XIX (12) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922.

Inspections under.	No. of Inspections.	Informal Notices served.	Statutory Notices served.	Notices complied with.
Housing Regulations ...	436	77	...	69
Workshops	38	10	...	10
Dairies and Cowsheds ...	94	68	...	68
Fruit and Hop-pickers' Quarters	32	26	...	26
Bakehouses	10	5	...	5
Slaughter-houses and Meat Regulations ...	40	14	...	13
Schools	30	3	...	3
Water Supplies	161	20	...	18
Infectious Diseases ...	178	9	...	9
Nuisances	280	110	...	105

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notified cases inquired into	...	...	...	39
Patients removed to Hospital	...	...	...	34
Houses disinfected and cleansed	...	...	...	78
Lots of bedding, clothing, &c., disinfected	...	...	...	56
Cases of illegal exposure	...	...	...	0
Schools disinfected	...	...	...	7
Infected houses not ready to disinfect	...	...	...	1

HOUSES.

Erected	...	...	...	30
Reconstructed (previously void)	...	...	...	6
Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	33
Overcrowding	...	...	...	5

WATER SUPPLY.

New Wells sunk	...	...	...	...	...	13
Wells cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	25
Wells closed	...	...	...	...	...	0
Samples for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	52

HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	62
Cleansed, trapped and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	43
Defective waste-pipes rectified	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sinks, urinals, &c., rectified	...	...	...	...	...	11
Septic tanks and cesspits provided	...	...	...	...	...	20

WATER-CLOSETS.

Additional provided	...	...	...	...	...	36
Repaired, ventilated, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

New pail closets and privies provided	...	...	...	...	...	8
New chemical closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Converted to pail and earth closets	...	...	...	...	...	14
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11

SCAVENGING.

Privies and ashpits cleansed and removal of offensive refuse	...	...	...	...	...	12
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

On register	...	...	...	...	...	3
Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

On register { Wholesale and Producers	...	...	...	...	58
{ Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	...	6
Contraventions of D.C. and M. Order	...	...	...	...	0

UNSOUND FOOD.

Seizures	...	...	...	...	...	0
Unsound parts voluntarily destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Letters written	...	...	...	...	...	147

H. F. LONG, Cert. San. Insp.,

Tel. 1396.

30, Breinton Road,
Hereford,

Member Sanitary Inspectors'
Association.

14th January, 1926.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS (64).

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders were made in 1905.

Accumulations of manure near the milking sheds and uncleanliness on the part of milkers are far too much in evidence. In only a few instances is there any appreciation of the importance of cleansing the udders.

On pp. 14, 15 of the 1924 Report, reference is made to the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and to the Regulations of the Ministry of Health with respect to "Graded" and other specially designated milk.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES (2).

The Much Dewchurch slaughter-house is of brick with concrete floor, draining to a dumb well. There is water on the premises. The Lugwardine slaughter-house is a brick building with a brick floor. The drains discharge on to land behind the building. There is a good supply of water on the premises. (See page 18.)

BAKEHOUSES (10).

There are public Bakehouses in the parishes of Credenhill, Fownhope (3), Little Dewchurch, Much Birch (3), Little Birch and Wellington. They are all structurally good.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are not administered by the District Council.

TENTS, VANS, &c.

A copy of the By-laws with respect to Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures adopted in 1912 will be found at the end of the 1912 Report, together with a shortened form set out in more understandable terms than the official phraseology of the actual By-laws. In order to get these By-laws carried out the procedure adopted is for the Inspector to take a copy of the latter form and read it over to the occupier of a tent, &c. A record is kept of those persons who have had the form. After a suitable period a re-inspection is made, in order to see that the By-laws are being carried out.

HOP-PICKERS.

By-laws with respect to hop-pickers came into force in 1909. Since that date there has been a very distinct improvement in the quarters provided for the pickers, and without any complaints from the growers as to the by-laws being irksome or unreasonable.

A few weeks before the arrival of the pickers the following letter was sent to the growers:—

“In sending you a copy of the By-laws relating to the accommodation of hop-pickers, I desire specially to draw your attention to the importance of limewashing all inside walls, the cleansing of floors, the clearing away of manurial accumulations, and the provision of a proper water supply, cooking places, and adequate privy accommodation.”

About 2,407 pickers came from outside Herefordshire, chiefly South Wales and Staffordshire, to 22 farms. As few as six to one farm and as many as 650 to another. The privy accommodation was bad at two or three farms.

WATER SUPPLY.

There is a combined piped water supply to some of the houses in the parishes of Allensmore, Bolstone, Dormington, Fownhope, Much Birch, Much Dewchurch, Stoke Edith, Sutton, and Westhide, and a supply for domestic services only is obtained for houses in Lugwardine and Bartestree from the River Lugg. Shallow wells or springs provide supplies elsewhere. Many of these are not actually on the premises. Where dip wells are liable to pollution, as most of them are, they should be dealt with as far as practicable as suggested on page 9 of the 1921 Report. In the parishes of Aconbury, Little Birch and Much Birch, many houses are particularly badly off for water. A scheme for a joint supply has been prepared by Mr. John Parker, M.Inst.C.E., and at the end of the year was under the consideration of the Rural District Council and the Parish Councils concerned. The Hereford City supply is laid on to Burghill, including the Mental Hospital, and Holmer. I consider it is a great pity that more advantage is not taken of the City supply in all the parishes adjoining the borough. The Corporation would benefit financially and the Rural District from a public health point of view. Of the 52 water samples analysed during 1924, 17 were reported as bad and 35 as good.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Six houses drain into a common road drain at Wellington. At Fownhope, 18 houses and the schools drain into the main road drain. The Westhide drainage is being carried out by Mr. William Jenkins. The conditions described on page 14 apply very generally to the Hereford Rural District.

TABLE SHOWING THE SANITARY CONDITION, WATER SUPPLY, Etc., AT EACH OF THE SCHOOLS IN THE
HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

<i>School.</i>	<i>Washing Accommodation.</i>	<i>Water Supply.</i>	<i>Cloak Room.</i>	<i>Closet Accommodation.</i>	<i>Feet from School.</i>	<i>Drainage.</i>
Allensmore	Fixed Basins	Pump in House	In Lobby.	Paills. Earth used	...	To Field Ditch.
Much Birch	Portable Bowls	Piped from Reservoir	Do.	Do. do.	...	To Land.
Little Birch	None	None O.P.	Do.	Do. do.	...	Do.
Bullingham Lr.	Fixed Basins	Piped Supply	Do.	Water Closets. Pedestals	...	To Septic Tank.
Bullinghope	None	Pump	Do.	Paills on Wheels	...	To Land.
Burghill	Fixed Basins	Pump	Do.	Paills. Earth used	...	To Septic Tank.
Breinton	Portable Stand and Bowl, with Bucket	Pump in House	Do.	Do. do.	...	To Land Sub- Irrigation.
Callow	None	Pump O.P.	Do.	Privies	30	—
Cleonger	Fixed Basins	Pump in House	Do.	Paills. Earth used	...	To Pool.
Credenhill	Do.	Piped Supply	Do.	Do. do.	...	To Land.
Much Dewchurch	Portable Bowls	Piped Supply	Do.	Do. do.	...	Do.
Little Dewchurch	Portable Bowl	Pump O.P.	Do.	Do. do.	...	Do.
Eaton Bishop	Portable Bowls	Town Well, 50 yds.	Do.	Do. do.	...	Do.
Fowuhope	Portable Stand and Bowl	Piped from Spring	Do.	Earth Closets, earth used	...	To Sewer.
Holme Lacy	Portable Bowls	Pump	Do.	Do. do.	...	To Land.
Kenchester	Portable Bowls	From School House.	Do.	Trough Closets	...	Do.
Lugwardine	Fixed Basins	Piped Supply	Do.	Paills. Earth used	...	Do.
Marden	Fixed Basins	Pump in Yard	Do.	Do. do.	...	To Cesspit.
Mordiford	Do.	Pump O.P.	Do.	Do. do.	...	To Land.
Pipe and Lyde	Do.	Pump in Yard	Do.	Privies. do.	8	Do.
Preston Wynne	Portable Bowls	Pump in T'ch's Hse.	Do.	Paills. do.	...	To Field Ditch.
Stretton Sugwas	Portable Bowls	Pump in Yard	Do.	Do. do.	...	To Land.
Sutton	Fixed Basins	Pump O.P.	Do.	Do. do.	...	Do.
Wellington	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	...	To Road Drain.
Withington	Do.	Pump in House	Do.	Do. do.	...	To Land.

The table on page 70 sets out the sanitary condition, etc., of the schools in the Hereford Rural District. On page 19 of the 1921 Report will be found some general remarks and recommendations with respect to schools.

Eaton Bishop, 5th January to 9th January—Whooping cough.

Clehonger, 8th June to 26th June—Measles.

Mordiford, 27th January to 13th February—Mumps.

Lower Bullingham, 3rd February to 6th March—McCasles.

Lower Bullingham, 15th April to 27th April—Mumps.

Burghill, 9th February to 27th February—Mumps.

Stretton Sugwas, 6th February to 20th February—Coughs and colds.

Stretton Sugwas, 6th April to 9th April—Mumps.

Little Dewchurch, 12th February to 27th February—
Mumps.

Little Dewchurch, 27th April to 22nd May—Whooping
cough.

Allensmore, 16th February to 13th March—Chicken pox.

Bullinghope, 23rd February to 27th March—Mumps and whooping cough.

Sutton, 24th February to 6th March—Coughs and colds.

Withington, 24th February to 6th March—Mumps.

Pipe and Lyde, 2nd March to 6th March—Coughs and colds.

Breinton, 2nd March to 13th March—Mumps and influenza.

Callow, 13th March to 27th March—Coughs and colds.

Callow, 4th December to 24th December—Measles.

Marden, 24th March to 9th April—Coughs and colds.

Marden, 22nd April to 8th May—Whooping cough.

Lugwardine, 30th March to 9th April—Influenza.

Lugwardine, 16th July to 11th August—Measles.

Preston Wynne, 12th May to 22nd May—Scarlet fever.

Preston Wynn, 8th June to 19th June—Scarlet fever.

Credenhill, 20th June to 12th July—Mumps.

Wellington, 29th June to 17th July—Measles.

No. of New Houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919,

1923 or 1924:—

(i.) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	0
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

(ii.)	By other bodies or persons	...	...	0
-------	----------------------------	-----	-----	---

(I) Unfit Dwelling Houses.

INSPECTION.

(I) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	101
--	-----

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District Regulations, 1910)	101
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	77
(2) Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	69*
* Of this number, repairs to 16 houses were completed in accordance with notices served in previous years.	
(3) Action under Statutory Powers.	
<i>A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners...	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative, in pursuance of declarations by owners on intention to close	0
<i>B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners...	0
<i>C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.</i>	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	1
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

	1901.	1911.	1921.	1925.
Area in acres (exclusive of water)	49,867	49,867	49,867	49,867
Population (census)	9,068	9,059	9,060	
Population (Registrar-General's estimate)				8,979
*Structurally separate dwellings				
occupied	2,004	2,081	2,047	
*Private families	2,058	2,121	2,079	
No. of parishes	22	22	22	22
Rateable value 31st March ...	£75,098	£79,888	£74,773	£80,030
A penny rate produces ...	£260	£333	£240	£250
Births—Boys	115	91	90	82
Girls	102	84	85	90
Total	217	175	175	172
Birth-rate (per 1,000 pop.) ...	23.9	19.3	19.7	19.1
Deaths—Male	77	62	62	51
Female	46	69	42	58
Total	123	131	104	109
Death-rate (per 1,000 pop.) ...	13.5	14.4	11.5	12.1
Maternal mortality	0	0	1	0
Infantile mortality rate				
(per 1,000 births) ...	92	85	40	52
Legitimate	89	83	41	48
Illegitimate	200	125	0	125
Deaths from measles (all ages)..	1	5	0	1
Deaths from whooping cough				
(all ages)	4	1	0	0
Deaths from diarrhoea (under				
2 years)	3	2	1	1

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during 1925.

* See page 9.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

The Rural District of Ledbury, which entirely surrounds the Ledbury Urban District, is situated in the eastern portion of the county, and is bounded on the north by the Bromyard Rural District, on the east by Worcestershire, on the south by the Newent (Gloucestershire) and Ross Rural Districts, and on the west by the Hereford Rural District. There are many hills in the district. The Malvern Hills, which form the eastern boundary, rise to a height of 1,000 ft. within the district, and Eastnor Hill in the east is 600 ft. above sea-level. On the western side Woolhope is 530 ft., Westhide 533 ft., Marcle Hill 700 ft., Seager Hill 886 ft., and Bradlow Hill in the middle of the district is 770 ft. above sea-level. Colwall Church is 329 ft., Bosbury 220 ft., and Donnington 150 ft. above sea-level.

The river Frome flows in a westerly direction in the northern part of the district, and in the central part the river Leadon flows in a southerly direction.

Geologically the district is chiefly Old Red Sandstone, except the western boundary, where it is Silurian. Limestone crops up in Mathon parish.

The soil is a rich red clay. The subsoil is chiefly limestone (locally known as a bastard limestone).

The 22 parishes within the district are in the Ledbury Poor-law Union, but the Rural District is not co-terminous either with the Registration District or with the Poor-law Union, which include the Ledbury Urban District and the parish of West Malvern in Worcestershire. There are collections of houses into villages at Bosbury, Colwall, Eastnor, Mathon, Tarrington, and Woolhope.

There are 49 miles of county main roads and 146 miles of district roads in the Ledbury Rural District.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries are almost entirely of an agricultural nature, hops and fruit being largely grown, and there is extensive breeding of Herefordshire cattle. There are large mineral water works and fruit pulp and bottling works in the parish of Colwall, and a jam factory in Ledbury Rural, and there are corn mills in Bosbury, Colwall, Eastnor, and Ledbury Rural. There are cider works in Ledbury Rural and Much Marcle. There is also a brewery in the parish of Colwall. Large limestone quarries are to be found in the parishes of Ledbury, Putley, Wellington Heath, Coddington, Colwall, Mathon, Castle Frome, Much Marcle, Woolhope, and Yarkhill.

LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

POPULATION.				INHABITED HOUSES.				WORKING CLASS HOUSES.							HOUSING SURVEY, 1919.	
1871.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1871.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Total.	Bedrooms.			Parlour.	Over-crowded.	Two Families.	Needs repair.	Seriously defective.
									2	3	4					
Ashperton ...	492	363	344	352	99	81	83	65	35	28	2	10	4	—	21	2
Ayton ...	112	79	95	114	20	18	16	13	10	3	—	1	1	—	2	—
Bosbury ...	1005	872	852	871	231	210	215	178	124	47	4	15	5	—	9	4
Canon Froome	108	120	121	99	18	20	21	19	9	9	1	4	—	—	—	1
Castle "	177	192	183	178	38	37	37	38	19	18	1	5	3	—	7	3
Coddington...	180	144	133	147	34	33	29	25	10	14	1	3	—	—	4	2
Colwall ...	1349	1892	2010	2043	293	402	438	323	154	132	25	146	7	4	83	19
Donnington	89	112	103	102	16	20	21	17	8	9	—	9	—	—	1	—
Eastnor ...	410	491	392	457	94	105	99	81	41	37	3	21	—	—	1	1
Eggleton ...	135	113	122	122	29	30	28	20	17	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ledbury ...	—	827	744	724	—	166	173	96	52	34	5	19	2	—	30	4
Marcle, Little	159	168	176	162	27	34	35	24	7	16	1	2	2	—	10	1
" Much	867	654	705	705	191	156	163	142	88	50	3	21	6	—	35	27
Mathon ...	—	387	428	410	—	91	95	63	25	33	5	20	4	—	10	1
Munsley ...	186	196	182	207	36	41	45	32	8	9	1	5	1	—	5	—
Pixley ...	96	179	183	213	18	37	36	31	19	9	2	7	1	—	8	1
Putley ...	192	266	270	232	40	54	54	37	24	13	—	—	1	—	3	—
Stretton Grandison	129	88	116	78	25	23	22	23	14	9	—	2	2	—	6	—
Tarrington ...	541	476	472	418	114	111	99	88	58	28	—	12	2	—	22	14
Wellington Heath...	—	374	396	421	—	94	103	81	62	17	—	14	6	—	28	2
Woolhope ...	769	626	584	536	173	139	132	110	70	30	5	16	2	—	37	17
Yarkhill ...	472	449	448	497	100	102	103	96	54	36	6	19	4	1	16	8
	7,468	9,068	9,059	9,060	1,596	2,004	2,113	1,602	908	584	67	352	54	8	338	107

Other Houses, 1 Bedroom, etc., 43.

TABLE I.
LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1925.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
1. Typhoid Fever	—	—
2. Small-pox	—	—
3. Measles	1	—
4. Scarlet Fever	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—
6. Diphtheria	—	—
7. Influenza	1	1
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	2
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—
10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	5	3
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	1
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	5	3
13. Rheumatic Fever	—	—
14. Diabetes	1	—
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	5	6
16. Heart Disease	7	16
17. Arterio-Sclerosis	—	—
18. Bronchitis	4	—
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	5	5
20. Other Respiratory Diseases	4	—
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	—	1
22. Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	—	1
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	—
24. Cirrhosis of Liver... ..	—	—
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2	1
26. Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
27. Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	—	—
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Prema- ture Birth	1	3
29. Suicide	—	—
30. Other Deaths from Violence	—	3
31. Other defined Diseases	9	12
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—
Total—109	51	58

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Hereford Rural District Council admits Ledbury cases to their Isolation Hospital. Nine cases were admitted in 1925, and 78 cases in the previous ten years.

SCARLET FEVER.

Twelve non-fatal cases in twelve houses in eight parishes. Seven cases were removed to the Hereford Rural Isolation Hospital, and one to the Malvern Isolation Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

Two cases in 2 parishes. Both cases were removed to the Hereford Rural Isolation Hospital.

PHTHISIS.

Five cases, six deaths. The six deaths occurred among residents in the parishes of Bosbury, Canon Frome, Eastnor, Putley and Tarrington (2).

TABLE IV.
TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE- PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non- Pulmonary,</i>		<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non- Pulmonary.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 ...	...	...	I	I	...	...	...	...
10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 ...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 ...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
45 ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
55 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
TOTALS..	2	3	I	I	6	...	...	...

Two of the cases which died had not been previously notified.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE.

Professional nursing in the homes :—

- (a) General—A District Nurse is provided by the District Nursing Association for the following parishes :—
Ashperton, Aylton, Bosbury, Canon Frome, Castle Frome, Coddington, Colwall, Donnington, Eggleton, Little Marcle, Ledbury Rural, Munsley, Pixley, Putley, Stretton Grandison, Tarrington and Yarkhill.

The Ledbury Board of Guardians subscribe ten pounds per annum to the Association.

- (b) For infectious diseases—none.

The nursing is not provided by the County Council, but by a District Nursing Association, which is affiliated to and receives grants from the County Nursing Association, which in its turn is subsidised by the Ministry of Health and the County Council. The District Association is supported by local voluntary contributions and by a grant from the Board of Guardians. The Nurses are appointed by the District Association, and to a limited extent are under the supervision of the County Association Superintendent of Nurses, who is also County Inspector of Midwives.

The MIDWIVES ACTS are administered by the County Council.

There are twelve (eight trained) Midwives practising in the Rural District.

The NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS are administered by virtue of the County of Hereford (Notification of Births) Order, 1918, by the County Council.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.—The Tuberculosis Clinic provided by the County Council at Homend Lodge Cottage, Ledbury, is available for the Rural District. The Tuberculosis Officer attends from 12.30 to 2 p.m. on alternate Tuesdays. (January 12th, 1926.)

A Voluntary Infant Welfare Centre in the Parish Room, Ledbury, towards which a grant of five pounds annually is made by the County Council, is available for the Ledbury Rural District.

HOSPITALS :—

General—Herefordshire General Hospital, Hereford City.

Worcester General Infirmary, Worcester City.

Great Malvern Hospital, Malvern.

Cottage Hospitals—Ledbury Cottage Hospital.

Poor Law Infirmary—Ledbury Union Infirmary in Ledbury town, 30 beds.

Special Hospitals—Isolation Hospital, Credenhill, for small-pox, scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Hereford Victoria Eye Hospital.

Worcester Ophthalmic Hospital.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—A Motor Ambulance, owned by the Hereford Rural District Council, stationed at Messrs. Fryer's Garage, Widemarsh Street, Hereford (Telephone, 1320), is available for the removal of infectious cases on payment of mileage charges.

A Motor Ambulance, presented by the British Red Cross Society, is stationed at Messrs. Connelly Bros., Commercial Road, Hereford (Telephone, 1039), and is available for the removal of non-infectious cases on payment of mileage charges.

LABORATORY, &c.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations are made at the County and City Public Health Laboratory, Hereford, free of charge.

The following examinations were made during 1925 :—

		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
For diphtheria	... ..	0	9	9
For tuberculosis	... ..	1	21	21
For typhoid fever...	... ..	0	0	0
For gonorrhœa	... ..	0	0	0
Water samples	... ..	...	—	15*

7* good, 8 bad.

Diphtheria anti-toxin was supplied at the cost of the District Council under the terms of the Diphtheria Anti-toxin (outside London) Order, 1910, to three doctors, to the extent of 28,000 units.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

There is no steam disinfecter available. Disinfection is carried out with Formalin lamps and spraying with Formalin.

The number of rooms disinfected was 19, and the number of lots of bedding, etc., was 19. Two Schools were disinfected.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Adoptive Acts, By-laws and Regulations relating to the Public Health in force within the district.

Urban Powers under the Public Health Act, 1875, with respect to Slaughter-houses, and Sections 29, 30 and 31 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, have been in force in the Ledbury Rural District since 1913. Urban Powers with respect to Building By-laws since 1898.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III., was adopted in 1897.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders were made in 1906.

By-laws for Colwall only with respect to new buildings have been in force since 1898, and with respect to the removal of refuse and cleansing of privies since 1904.

The model by-laws of the Ministry of Health with respect to Slaughterhouses (excluding those relating to stunning—9A, 9B) were adopted on May 30th, 1922.

Mr. F. H. Williams resigned his appointment as Sanitary Inspector in October 1924, and was succeeded by Mr. C. A. Wilson, who holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

As required by Article XIX (12) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922.

Inspections under.	No. of Inspections.	Informal Notices served.	Statutory Notices served.	Notices complied with.
Housing Regulations ...	35	9	...	8
Workshops ...	11	...	...	...
Dairies and Cowsheds ...	19	3	...	3
Hop-pickers' Quarters ...	48	1	...	1
Bakehouses ...	9	1	...	1
Slaughter-houses ...	14	3	...	3
Schools ...	2	...	...	...
Water Supplies ...	18	2	...	2
Infectious Diseases ...	33	6	...	6
Nuisances ...	81	24	1	22

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases inquired into ...	...	...	...	33
Patients removed to Hospital ...	...	...	...	9
Houses disinfected and cleansed ...	...	...	...	18
Cases of illegal exposure ...	...	...	...	0
Schools disinfected ...	...	...	...	0

HOUSES.

Erected	...	...	...	...	...	21
Cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	...	...	24
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	2

WATER SUPPLY.

Wells sunk	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wells cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wells closed	...	...	...	...	...	0
Samples of water sent for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	11
Houses supplied from Waterworks...	...	...	...	...	...	20

HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	26
Cleansed, trapped and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective waste-pipes rectified	...	...	...	...	...	0
Insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dumb wells rectified	...	...	...	...	...	2

WATER-CLOSETS.

Additional provided	...	...	...	...	...	0
Repaired, ventilated or provided with cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	0

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

Ashpits provided	...	...	...	...	...	0
Converted to w.c.'s	...	...	...	...	...	0
Converted into pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	1
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8

SCAVENGING.

Privies and ashpits ordered to be cleansed...	...	...	...	...	12
Portable receptacles ordered to be cleansed...	...	...	...	...	9

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

On Register	...	...	...	...	...	8
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

On register and inspected	...	...	...	...	...	52
Contraventions of D.C. and M. Order	...	...	...	...	...	0

CLERICAL WORK.

Letters written	...	...	...	...	...	156
Notices served (informal)	...	...	...	...	...	48
Notices served (formal)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	46
Notices outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	3

CHARLES A. WILSON,
Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.

Claremont, Colwall,
 9th March, 1926.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

The following is a summary of the register of Workshops :—

PARISH.	Bootmaker.	Blacksmith.	Carpenter.	Dressmaker.	Machinist.	Tailor.	Saddler.	Wheelwright.	TOTAL.
Ashperton ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Bosbury ...	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	7
Canon Froome ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Colwall ...	2	4	5	3	1	1	1	2	19
Eastnor ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Ledbury Rural ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mathon ...	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Much Marcle ...	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	8
Putley ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stretton Grandison..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Tarrington ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Wellington Heath...	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Woolhope ...	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	5
Yarkhill ...	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Total ...	4	21	20	3	1	2	1	12	64

Number of Inspections of Workshops 11

Defects found 1

Defective privy accommodation 0

Number of Outworkers 0

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS (50).

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order have been in force since 1906. A few of the Cowsheds are very well kept. At most of them there is very little attention paid either to the personal cleanliness of the milkers or to the cleanliness of the surroundings.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES (8).

Urban Powers with respect to slaughter-houses were sanctioned by the Local Government Board in 1913.

The slaughter-houses are well constructed and kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

91 lbs. of Meat was seized, carried before a Justice and condemned.

The model by-laws of the Ministry of Health (excluding those relating to stunning—9A, 9B) were adopted on May 30th, 1922 (see page 18.)

BAKEHOUSES.

The public Bakehouses are now kept tolerably clean. They are in the parishes of Ashperton, Bosbury (3), Castle Frome, Colwall (1), Eastnor, Mathon and Woolhope (2).

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are not administered by the District Council.

HOP-PICKERS.

The housing conditions are better than they were in pre-war days, but I am convinced that there will not be any general substantial improvement until suitable by-laws are adopted and enforced. It is not fair to those growers who do what is requisite to ensure the comfort of the pickers that a minority of growers should be allowed to be neglectful.

Special quarters are being provided in an increasing degree. At four farms there are well-constructed corrugated iron Nissen huts with well-boarded floors. A few farms have Army huts. At one farm the huts are lighted with electric light, and at another there is acetylene gas. The water supply as a rule is good, and the cooking arrangements are an improvement on former years. In far too many instances the privy accommodation was insufficient, and the scavenging of the privies inadequate, so that accumulations of filth were found all over the approaches to the closets. More

attention requires to be given to the limewashing of the inside walls of the quarters and to the removal of accumulations of manure from their vicinity.

General reference is made to hop-pickers' quarters on p. 14.

WATER SUPPLY.

In Colwall, Eastnor and Tarrington there are combined piped water supplies. Wells with or without pumps, springs and dip wells are found elsewhere. Dip wells, most of which are liable to pollution, should be dealt with as far as practicable as suggested on page 9 of the 1921 Report. At quite a large number of houses in various parts of the district the inhabitants have to go some distance for their supplies. Of the fifteen samples sent for analysis in 1925 seven were reported as good and eight as bad.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

In Bosbury, Colwall, Eastnor and Tarrington there is a combined drainage, that at Colwall being on the most extended scale. Elsewhere the conditions described on page 14 apply generally to the Ledbury Rural District.

SCHOOLS (19).

The table on page 87 sets out the sanitary condition, etc., of the schools in the Ledbury Rural District. On page 19 of the 1921 Report will be found some general remarks and recommendations with respect to schools.

The following schools were closed by the School Medical Officer during 1925:—

Tarrington, 2nd February to 13th February—Colds.

„ 19th May to 12th June—Measles.

Colwall Boys', 5th February to 20th February—Influenza.

„ Girls', 5th February to 6th March—Influenza.

„ Hill, 10th February to 20th February—Influenza.

„ „ 28th October to 17th November—Measles.

Coddington, 10th February to 20th February—Coughs and colds.

Castle Froome, 20th February to 27th February—Coughs and colds.

Ashperton, { 4th March to 20th March—Influenza.
 { 8th June to 26th June—Measles.

Putley, 23rd March to 9th April—Mumps.

Mathon, 20th April to 8th May—Measles.

Wellington Heath, 7th December to 24th December—Chicken pox.

TABLE SHOWING THE SANITARY CONDITION, WATER SUPPLY, Etc., OF EACH SCHOOL IN THE
LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

School.	Washing Accommodation.	Water Supply.	Cloak Room.	Closet Accommodation.	Feet from School.	Drainage.
Asperton ...	Fixed Basins. Lobby ...	Pump. Lobby ...	In Lobby.	Privy ...	14	To Land.
Bosbury Boys' ...	Do. Covered Shed ...	Pump ...	Do. ...	Trough. Auto'tic flush ...	...	To Sewer.
" Girls' ...	Do. Lobby ...	Do. and Taps ...	Do. ...	Pails. Earth used ...	...	Do.
Castle Froome ...	Fixed Basins, No waste pipe ...	None ...	Do. ...	Privy ...	10	None.
Coddington ...	None ...	None ...	Do. ...	Pails. Earth not used ...	...	None.
Colwall Wyche ...	Fixed Basins. Covered Shed ...	Malvern Piped Supp. ...	Do. ...	W.C. ...	...	Sewer.
" Boys' ...	Do. Do. ...	Do. do. ...	Separate ...	W.C. ...	...	Do.
" Girls' ...	Do. Do. ...	Do. do. ...	In Lobby.	W.C. ...	...	Do.
Eastnor ...	Do. Tap over. Lobby ...	Piped Supply ...	Do. ...	Trough. Stream runs through Pails. Earth used ...	...	Do.
Marcle, Little ...	Do. Covered Shed ...	Pump ...	Do. ...	Do. Do. ...	...	To Pond, 80 yds.
" Much ...	Do. In Yard ...	Do. 30 yds. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	To Land.
Mathon ...	Do. ...	Pump ...	Do. ...	Trough. Auto'tic flush ...	...	To Cesspool, 70 yds.
Putley ...	Do. Covered Shed ...	Pump ...	Do. ...	Pails. Earth used ...	...	To Ditch.
Stretton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grandison ...	In Yard ...	Piped Supply ...	Do. ...	Do. Ashes used ...	...	To Land.
Tarrington ...	Do. Tap over. Covered Shed ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Do. ...	...	To Sewer.
Wellington Infants Heath ...	None ...	None ...	Do. ...	Do. Do. ...	...	None.
" Hope End ...	Scully. School House ...	Pump in House ...	Do. ...	Do. No earth used ...	...	To Land.
Woolhope ...	Fixed Basins. Tap over. In Yard. ...	Pump ...	Do. ...	Do. Earth and Ashes used. ...	...	Do.
Yarkhill ...	Do. Tap over. In Lobby ...	Piped Supply ...	Do. ...	Do. Ashes used ...	...	Do.

NEW HOUSES.

No. of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923 or 1924 :—								
(i.) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

(1) Unfit Dwelling Houses.

INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

(2) Remedy of defects without service of formal notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(3) Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—								
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative, in pursuance of declarations by owners on intention to close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | I |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | I |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners... | 0 |

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 0 |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit | 0 |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 0 |
| (5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 0 |

LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.

	1901.	1911.	1921.	1925.
Area in acres (exclusive of water)	55,492	55,492	55,492	55,492
Population (census)	7,911	7,915	7,599	
Population (Registrar-General's estimate)				7,512
*Structurally separate dwellings occupied	1,872	1,898	1,873	
*Private families	1,914	1,928	1,896	
No. of parishes	26	26	26	26
Rateable value 31st March ...	£77,763	£79,915	£78,883	£78,379
A penny rate produces ...	£226	£239	£230	£177
Births—Boys	93	78	74	53
Girls	100	68	78	53
Total	193	146	152	106
Birth-rate (per 1,000 pop.) ...	24.4	18.4	20.0	13.9
Deaths—Male	62	56	61	57
Female	46	54	48	44
Total	108	110	109	101
Death-rate (per 1,000 pop.) ...	13.6	13.8	14.4	13.4
Maternal mortality	0	2	1	1
Infantile mortality rate (per 1,000 births) ...	72	41	32	19
Legitimate	67	37	36	14
Illegitimate	125	100	0	0
Deaths from measles (all ages)..	0	0	0	0
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	3	0	0	0
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	2	1	0

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during 1925.

* See page 9.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

The Rural District of Leominster is situated in the north-east corner of the county, and does not quite surround the Urban District of Leominster. It is bounded on the north by the County of Salop, on the east by the County of Worcester and the Bromyard Rural District, on the south by the Hereford Rural District, and on the west by the Weobley and Wigmore Rural Districts. The district is for the most part flat, with rising ground on the western and southern boundaries.

Leominster railway station (in the Leominster Urban District) is 224 ft. above sea-level, and Bodenham is 200 ft. A range of hills on the west rises to 943 ft., and in the middle of the district a range of hills runs from north to south rising to 500 ft. at Middleton Hill. Dinmore Hill in the south is 943 ft. above sea-level. The river Lugg enters the district about the middle of the western boundary; it flows in an easterly direction through the borough of Leominster, again enters the Rural District, and flows in a winding bed due south. The river Teme flows through the northern portion of the district from west to east, and the river Arrow flows from west to east through a part of the western portion.

Geologically the district is Old Red Sandstone with alluvial deposit in the low-lying portions following the courses of the rivers.

In the parishes of Croft, Ford, Hope, Laysters, Lucton, and Stoke Prior limestone crops up.

A clay subsoil is found over the greater portion of the district, and a subsoil of gravel in parts of the parishes of Bodenham, Docklow, Eye, Ford, Kingsland, Yarpole, Stoke Prior, and Brimfield. The hilly portions of Lucton, Croft, Yarpole, Orleton, and Richard's Castle are on rock.

There are within the district 26 parishes, all of which are in the county of Hereford, but the Rural District is not co-terminous either with the Registration District or with the Poor-law Union, which include the Borough of Leominster and Leominster Out-parish. In the Leominster Registration District and Poor-law Union are 23 parishes, in the Tenbury Registration District and Poor-law Union are two parishes (Brimfield and Little Hereford), and the parish of Richard's Castle is in the Ludlow Registration District and Poor-law Union. The population in the 26 parishes of the Rural District at the census of 1911 varied from 13 in Hampton Wafer to 944 in Kingsland. There are collections of houses into villages at Kingsland, Bodenham, Hope-under-Dinmore, Stoke Prior, Brimfield, Orleton, Yarpole, Kimbolton, Linton, and Hatfield.

There are 43 miles of county main roads and 156 miles of district roads in the Leominster Rural District.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries are entirely of an agricultural nature, hops and fruit being largely grown, and there is extensive breeding of Herefordshire cattle. There are corn mills in Bodenham, Eyton, Humber, Kingsland, Lucton, Orleton, and Pudleston.

LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.

HOUSING SURVEY, 1919.																	
POPULATION.				INHABITED HOUSES.				WORKING CLASS HOUSES.									
								Total.	Bedrooms.			Parlour.	Over-crowded.	Two Families.	Needs repair.	Seriously defective.	
1871.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1871.	1901.	1911.	1921.		2	3	4						
Bodenham ...	1111	743	735	556	221	176	185	142	127	64	38	20	59	1	—	26	1
Brimfield ...	673	523	593	29	143	136	142	7	4	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	—
Croft ...	26	37	25	152	7	6	6	35	29	14	8	2	7	—	—	3	1
Docklow ...	179	158	164	288	31	32	34	70	56	21	32	3	13	1	—	2	—
Eye, Moreton and Ashton...	302	315	305	685	61	59	65	179	169	80	39	27	69	5	—	46	18
Eyton ...	174	151	142	146	30	32	34	33	27	11	9	4	9	—	—	5	—
Ford ...	26	13	21	14	5	4	4	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Hatfield ...	162	218	214	172	34	40	43	40	42	13	16	—	14	1	—	3	—
Hope ...	634	501	450	441	139	114	104	100	102	53	25	2	18	3	1	29	6
Hampton Wafer ...	14	15	13	13	3	2	3	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Humber ...	264	213	196	195	56	57	58	56	47	26	9	8	18	—	—	9	3
Kimbolton ...	705	574	529	526	157	141	135	126	120	64	35	13	47	1	—	21	5
Kingsland ...	1138	910	944	901	265	238	247	233	183	89	55	32	75	5	—	34	1
Laysters ...	279	191	177	175	54	47	47	48	42	25	9	7	13	—	—	26	1
Little Hereford ...	509	411	425	408	100	92	101	99	78	30	29	2	20	1	1	8	—
Luton ...	171	187	161	209	30	26	25	25	21	12	7	2	3	—	—	12	—
Luston ...	440	369	379	371	112	89	93	99	86	36	35	11	40	2	—	6	4
Middleton ...	382	272	273	272	75	67	71	67	63	22	22	14	22	—	—	23	5
Monkland ...	249	204	206	187	52	49	50	46	38	32	3	1	5	1	—	10	—
Newhampton ...	10	10	16	11	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Newton ...	72	68	69	71	15	15	16	15	13	9	3	1	5	—	—	5	—
Orleton ...	591	543	584	505	135	136	137	134	120	66	39	12	44	4	—	11	—
Puddleston ...	292	212	225	210	72	57	56	55	47	26	9	9	19	2	—	7	1
Stoke Prior ...	512	355	358	349	110	87	85	82	86	40	22	9	22	3	—	22	2
Richards Castle ...	322	239	218	250	69	59	62	59	49	28	11	10	17	—	—	12	—
Yarpole ...	586	479	493	463	136	122	123	116	109	58	29	17	35	4	—	19	4
	9,823	7,911	7,915	7,599	2,113	1,885	1,928	1,873	1,665	820	489	208	579	34	3	340	52

Other Houses, 1 Bedroom, etc., 148.

TABLE I.
LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1925.

	M.	F.
1. Typhoid Fever	—	—
2. Small-pox	—	—
3. Measles	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—
6. Diphtheria	—	—
7. Influenza	1	2
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—
10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	2
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	2
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	10	5
13. Rheumatic Fever	—	—
14. Diabetes	—	2
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	6	3
16. Heart Disease	10	9
17. Arterio-Sclerosis	1	3
18. Bronchitis	5	4
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	3	1
20. Other Respiratory Diseases	1	1
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	—	—
22. Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	—	—
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	—
24. Cirrhosis of Liver... ..	—	—
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	—	—
26. Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
27. Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	—	1
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Prema- ture Birth	2	—
29. Suicide	—	—
30. Other Deaths from Violence	4	1
31. Other defined Diseases	12	7
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	1
Total—101	57	44

TABLE II.
LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes {	* Certified	...	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
	Uncertified	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature birth ...	...	...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at birth ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oedema of Lungs ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents at Parturition	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
			2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2

Nett births in { legitimate . 96
the year { illegitimate . 10

Nett deaths in { legitimate infants ... 2
the year of { illegitimate infants ... 0

* The accuracy of these cannot be vouched for as the Registrar General does not indicate in his return of a transferable death whether the death is certified or uncertified.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The method of dealing with infectious disease in the district is described on pages 9 and 10 of the Report for 1907.

SCARLET FEVER.

Ten cases in four different parishes in six houses. All the cases were nursed at home, and there was no death.

DIPHTHERIA.

Seven cases in two different parishes in five houses.

PHTHISIS.

Eight cases, four deaths. The four deaths occurred among residents in the parishes of Kingsland, Little Hereford (2) and Monkland.

TABLE IV.

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE- PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non- Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non- Pulmonary.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
20 ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
25 ...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
35 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
45 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
55 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS..	3	5	...	2	1	1	...	1

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE.

Professional nursing in the homes—

(a) General—A District Nurse is provided by the District Nursing Association for the following parishes:—
Croft, Hope-under-Dinmore, Kingsland, Lucton Orleton and Yarpole.

(b) For infectious diseases—none.

The nursing is not provided by the County Council, but by a District Nursing Association, which is affiliated to and receives grants from the County Nursing Association, which in its turn is subsidised by the Ministry of Health and the County Council. The District Association is supported by local voluntary contributions and by a grant from the Board of Guardians. The Nurses are appointed by the District Association, and to a limited extent are under the supervision of the County Association Superintendent of Nurses, who is also County Inspector of Midwives.

The MIDWIVES ACTS are administered by the County Council.

There are six (five trained) Midwives practising in the Rural District.

The NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS are administered by virtue of the County of Hereford (Notification of Births) Order, 1918, by the County Council.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.—The Tuberculosis Clinic provided by the County Council in Leominster Borough is available for the Leominster Rural District. The Tuberculosis Officer attends from 12.30 to 2 p.m. at the Cottage Hospital on alternate Fridays. (January 1st, 1926.)

A Voluntary Infant Welfare Centre at the Cottage Hospital, Leominster, towards which a grant of five pounds annually is made by the County Council, is available for the Leominster Rural District.

HOSPITALS :—

General—Herefordshire General Hospital, Hereford City.

Cottage Hospitals—Leominster Cottage Hospital.

Ludlow Cottage Hospital, 11 beds.

Tenbury Cottage Hospital, 10 beds.

Poor Law Infirmaries—Leominster Union Infirmary, in Leominster town, 22 beds.

Special Hospitals—Infectious Diseases—Hereford Rural Isolation Hospital.

Hereford Victoria Eye Hospital.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—A Motor Ambulance, owned by the Hereford Rural District Council, stationed at Messrs. Fryer's Garage, Widemarsh Street, Hereford (Telephone, 1320), is available for the removal of infectious cases on payment of mileage charges.

A Motor Ambulance, presented by the British Red Cross Society, is stationed at Messrs. Connelly Bros., Commercial Road, Hereford (Telephone, 1039), and is available for the removal of non-infectious cases on payment of mileage charges.

LABORATORY, &c.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations are made at the County and City Public Health Laboratory, Hereford, free of charge.

The following examinations were made during 1925:—

			<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
For diphtheria	...	...	7	17	24
For tuberculosis	...	...	5	26	31
For typhoid fever	...	...	0	0	0
For gonorrhœa	...	...	0	0	0
Water samples	...	...	—	—	20*

*14 good, 6 bad.

21,000 units Diphtheria anti-toxin was supplied to one doctor at the cost of the District Council under the terms of the Diphtheria Anti-toxin (outside London) Order, 1910.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Adoptive Acts, By-laws and Regulations relating to the Public Health in force within the district.

Urban Powers under the Public Health Act, 1875, and Sections 29, 30 and 31 of the Public Health Amendments Act, 1890, have been in force in the Leominster Rural District since 1914.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders were made in 1908.

By-laws with respect to Hop and Fruit-pickers were adopted in 1908.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

There is no steam disinfecter available. Disinfection is carried out with Formalin lamps and spraying with Formalin.

The number of rooms disinfected was 24, and the number of lots of bedding was 22. One school was disinfected.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

As required by Article XIX (12) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922.

Inspections under.	No. of Inspections.	Informal Notices served.	Statutory Notices served.	Notices complied with.
Housing Regulations ...	60	28	...	8
Workshops ...	53	53	...	53
Dairies and Cowsheds ...	82	41	...	41
Hop-pickers' Quarters ...	20	10	...	10
Bakehouses ...	14	7	...	7
Slaughter-houses ...	54	9	...	9
Laundries ...	16	8	...	8
Schools ...	36	...	...	...
Water Supplies ...	288	38	...	36
Infectious Diseases ...	72	31	...	31

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases inquired into ...	...	...	...	...	31
Patients removed to Hospital	...	...	...	...	0
Houses disinfected and cleansed	...	...	...	...	12
Cases of illegal exposure	...	...	...	...	0
Schools disinfected	...	...	...	...	1

HOUSES.

Erected ...	...	...	...	...	9
Re-built or re-constructed	...	...	...	...	4
Inspected and reported to Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	...	60
No. repaired, cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	123
No. where eavesgutters were erected or soil removed to prevent dampness	...	...	...	...	62
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	3
Windows made to open	...	...	...	...	11

WATER SUPPLY.

Wells sunk, or water by pipes	...	...	...	...	11
Wells cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	34
Wells closed	...	...	...	...	0
Samples of water sent for analysis	...	...	...	...	20
Inspections made and recorded	...	...	...	...	288

HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cleansed, trapped or ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	56
Defective waste pipes rectified	...	...	...	...	...	11

WATER-CLOSETS.

Repaired and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	0
Additional	...	...	...	...	...	5

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

Converted to w.c.'s	...	...	...	...	...	0
Converted into pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	64
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	21
Privies and ash-pits cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	36

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

On register	...	...	...	...	...	11
Unsound food	...	...	...	...	...	0

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

On register and inspected	...	...	...	...	...	41
Contraventions of D.C. and M. Order	...	...	...	...	...	0

CLERICAL WORK.

Records of houses	...	...	...	...	...	60
Letters written	...	...	...	...	...	138
Notices served (informal)	...	...	...	...	...	234

D. W. CAVE, *A.R.San. I.*,Luston, Leominster,
22nd January, 1926.*Sanitary Inspector.*

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS (41).

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders have been in force since 1908.

At many of the farms more attention should be paid to the personal cleanliness of the milkers. Accumulations of manure, sometimes right up to the milking sheds, is found far too often.

On pp. 14, 15 in 1924 Report, reference is made to the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and to the Regulations of the Ministry of Health with respect to "graded" and other specially designated milk.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES (10).

Urban Powers with respect to slaughter-houses were granted in 1914. By-laws have not yet been adopted.

The slaughter-houses are in the parishes of Brimfield, Bodenham (2), Kingsland (3), Orleton (2), Richard's Castle and Yarpole.

BAKEHOUSES (7).

There are Bakehouses in the parishes of Bodenham, Brimfield, Kingsland (2), Orleton, and Yarpole. They are kept in a fairly clean condition.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are not administered by the District Council.

HOP-PICKERS.

By-laws with respect to hop-pickers have been in force since 1908, and the Sanitary Inspector reports that there is a vast difference in the condition of the quarters in the past few years, principally as regards the cleanliness of the inside walls and floors, the removal of manure and the adequacy of closet accommodation. About 300 pickers came from outside Herefordshire to 8 farms, varying from 10 on one farm to 114 on another; most come from South Staffordshire, and a few from South Wales. There were approximately 280 women and 20 men with their accompanying children.

WATER SUPPLY.

In the parish of Hope and in the Ashton part of Eye there are combined piped water supplies. Fourteen houses in Luston parish are now supplied from the water mains of the Borough of Leominster. I think it is a great pity that efforts should not be made to make more use of the Leominster supply in the parishes adjoining that town. In the survey compiled with great care by Mr. D. W. Cave, Sanitary Inspector, he found that one-third of the houses in the Rural District have no supply on the premises, and that in more than 250 instances it is more than 100 yards distant. Dip wells, most of which are open to pollution, should be dealt with, as far as practicable, on the lines suggested on page 11. Of the twenty samples sent for analysis in 1925 fourteen were reported good and six bad.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

In the parish of Kingsland there is a combined drain serving most of the houses in the main street. It has very little fall, and is flushed periodically from an adjoining stream. The conditions described on page 14 apply very generally to the Leominster Rural District.

SCHOOLS (17).

The table on page 104 sets out the sanitary condition, etc., of the schools in the Leominster Rural District. On page 19 of the

1921 Report will be found some general remarks and recommendations with respect to schools.

The following schools were closed by the School Medical Officer during 1925 :—

Little Hereford, 5th January to 9th January—Scarlet Fever.

Little Hereford, 20th February to 6th March—Mumps.

Little Hereford 10th March to 13th March—Influenza.

Brimfield, 23rd March to 3rd April—Influenza.

NEW HOUSES.

No. of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923 or 1924 :—								
(i.) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

(1) Unfit Dwelling Houses.

INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
(2) Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.								
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19

(3) Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.

- | | | |
|---|--------|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | ... | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | | |
| (a) By owners | ... .. | 0 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners... | | 0 |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative, in pursuance of declarations by owners on intention to close | ... .. | 0 |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | | |
|--|--------|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... .. | 234 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | | |
| (a) By owners | ... .. | 22 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners... | | 0 |

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

- | | | |
|--|--------|---|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders | ... .. | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... .. | 0 |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit | ... .. | 0 |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... .. | 0 |
| (5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... .. | 0 |

TABLE SHOWING THE SANITARY CONDITION, WATER SUPPLY, Etc., OF EACH SCHOOL IN THE
LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.

<i>School.</i>	<i>Washing Accommodation.</i>	<i>Water Supply.</i>	<i>Cloak Room.</i>	<i>Closet Accommodation.</i>	<i>Feet from School.</i>	<i>Drainage.</i>
Bodenham	Fixed Basins outside	Pump	In Lobby.	Pails.* Earth used	...	To Cesspit & Land.
Brimfield	None	Do.	Do.	Do. Earth not used	...	To Land.
Eye	Fixed Basins. Tap over	Piped	Separate.	Do. do.	...	Do.
Eyton	None	Pump	In Lobby.	Do. Earth used	...	Do.
Hatfield	None	Piped	Do.	Do. do.	...	Do.
Hope	Fixed Basins. Tap over	Do.	Do.	Do.* do.	...	Do.
Hope Upper Hill	None	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	...	Do.
Humber	None	Pump	Do.	Do. do.	...	To Road Drain.
Kimbolton	None	Rain water only	None	Do. do.	...	To Cesspit & Road Drain
Kingsland	Fixed Basins	Pump	In Lobby.	Pails. Earth used	...	To Road Drain.
Laysters	None	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	...	Do.
Little Hereford	Fixed Basins under Tap	Pump	Do.	Do. ...	...	To River.
Monkland	Fixed Basins	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	...	Do.
Orleton	None	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	...	To Land.
Puddleston	None	Dip Well, 50 yds.	Do.	Privies	...	Do.
Stoke Prior	None	Rain water only	Do.	Pails	10	To Cesspit & Land.
Yarpole	None	Pump	Do.	Pails.* Earth used	...	To Land.

* Mechanical Spreader.

WORKSHOPS.

From information furnished by the Sanitary Inspector, a Register has been made of the Workshops situated within the Leominster Rural District.

Attention has been paid during the year to the limewashing of Workshops, Penthouses and Bakchouses.

The following is a summary of the Register of Workshops :—

PARISH.	Baker.	Blacksmith.	Carpenter.	Laundry.	Machinist.	Sawmill.	Tailor.	Wheelwright.	Saddler.	Shoemaker.	TOTAL.
Bodenham	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
Brimfield	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	8
Docklow	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Eye	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Eyton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hatfield	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Hope	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Humber	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Little Hereford	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Kimbolton	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kingsland	2	2	0	3	0	1	0	2	1	1	12
Leysters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Lucton	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Luston	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Middleton	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Monkland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orleton	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	6
Puddlestone	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Stoke Prior	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Richards Castle	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Yarpole	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	6	20	4	9	1	1	1	13	1	4	60

Number of Inspections of Workshops	...	...	53
Written notices sent	...	...	0
Defects found—Want of Cleanliness	...	...	53
„ remedied	...	...	53
No. of Outworkers	...	...	0

WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

	1901.	1911.	1921.	1925.
Area in acres (exclusive of water)	49,472	49,472	49,472	49,472
Population (census)	6,951	6,699	6,439	
Population (Registrar-General's estimate)				6,527
*Structurally separate dwellings occupied	1,654	1,605	1,560	
*Private families	1,674	1,623	1,568	
No. of parishes	26	26	26	26
Rateable value 31st March ...	£65,696	£64,454	£66,308	£65,318
A penny rate produces ...	£188	£184	£190	£172
Births—Boys	82	59	78	67
Girls	78	70	79	60
Total	160	129	157	127
Birth-rate (per 1,000 pop.) ...	23.0	19.4	24.7	19.7
Deaths—Male	56	51	45	37
Female	53	42	35	48
Total	109	93	80	85
Death-rate (per 1,000 pop.) ...	18.0	13.8	12.6	13.0
Maternal mortality	0	0	0	2
Infantile mortality rate (per 1,000 births) ...	56	62	82	110
Legitimate	53	50	65	107
Illegitimate	222	181	600	166
Deaths from measles (all ages)..	1	0	0	0
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	1	0	0	3
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years)	6	0	1	1

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during 1925.

* See page 9.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

The Rural District of Weobley is situated in the north-eastern portion of the county, and is bounded on the north by the Wigmore Rural District, on the east by the Leominster Rural and Urban Districts and the Hereford Rural Districts, on the south by the Dore Rural District, and on the north-west by the Kington Rural District. The district is a hilly one, many peaks rising abruptly. The Weobley Workhouse is 291 ft. above sea-level, and Canon Bridge is 191 ft., while Merry Hill in the south-east is 600 ft., Mansell Hill in the south 763 ft., and Wormsley Hill 881 ft.

Streams from the hills empty into the rivers Arrow in the north and Wye in the south. Both these rivers flow across the district from west to east.

Geologically the district is Old Red Sandstone.

In the parishes of Bridge Sollers, Eardisland and Letton are alluvial deposit, and limestone crops up in the parish of Mansell Gamage.

Over nearly the whole district there is a clay subsoil with sandstone in the parishes of Brobury, Moccas, Preston-on-Wye and Staunton-on-Wye.

There are 26 parishes within the district, which is co-terminous with the Weobley Registration District and with the Weobley Poor-law Union. The whole district is in the county of Hereford. The parish of Weobley contains the ancient borough of Weobley, where there are about 100 houses more or less compactly gathered together. There are collections of houses into villages at Almeley, Canon Pyon, Dilwyn, Eardisland, Staunton-on-Wye, Kinnersley, King's Pyon, and Preston-on-Wye.

There are 45 miles of county main roads and 130 miles of district roads in the Weobley district.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries are altogether of an agricultural character, hops and fruit are extensively grown, and there is breeding of Herefordshire cattle. A quarry was worked in 1902 in the parish of Sarnesfield; and in the parishes of Mansell Lacy, Mansell Gamage, Byford, Brobury, Staunton-on-Wye, Norton Canon, and Moccas a great deal of timber has been felled during the past few years. There are cider works in Canon Pyon. Sawmills and turnery are established in Almeley.

WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

POPULATION.				INHABITED HOUSES.				HOUSING SURVEY, 1919.									
								WORKING CLASS HOUSES.									
1871.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1871.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Total.	Bedrooms.	Parlour.	Over-crowded.	Two Families.	Needs repair.	Seriously defective.			
									2	3	4						
Almeley ...	675	500	476	469	139	126	127	121	100	52	31	15	43	1	—	4	2
Birley ...	180	211	193	142	36	43	43	38	35	23	7	5	11	—	—	6	—
Bishopstone ...	231	181	165	149	57	48	45	41	38	13	17	4	18	—	—	9	—
Blakemere ...	186	154	104	112	43	32	29	29	22	16	4	2	5	—	—	5	—
Brinsop ...	152	132	135	149	30	24	28	30	11	6	4	—	—	2	—	1	—
Byford ...	270	168	148	158	52	41	38	38	24	9	14	1	9	—	1	2	—
Bridge Sollers ...	48	55	47	54	11	12	13	13	10	5	3	2	5	—	—	3	—
Brobury ...	74	55	54	58	16	11	12	13	33	13	16	4	16	—	—	7	—
Canon Pyon ...	770	568	575	574	176	142	143	138	129	75	31	19	43	3	—	23	—
Dilwyn ...	1099	958	956	876	235	234	229	214	160	84	42	30	57	5	—	28	—
Fardisland ...	886	470	508	496	199	122	128	124	147	64	51	32	83	5	2	23	—
Kings Pyon ...	471	439	385	371	103	96	87	91	85	43	32	8	27	3	—	14	—
Kinnersley ...	356	246	242	222	68	60	58	59	50	20	22	8	33	1	—	6	—
Letton ...	241	158	146	183	51	39	38	42	37	21	11	3	10	2	—	5	—
Mansel Gamage ...	164	96	116	97	29	26	24	25	19	5	14	—	20	1	—	1	—
" Lacy ...	263	193	201	196	67	47	49	44	46	23	18	5	10	1	—	9	—
Moccas ...	216	171	197	158	42	39	37	36	35	20	10	4	13	2	—	8	—
Monnington ...	102	83	75	81	21	18	17	17	14	9	5	—	5	—	—	2	—
Norton Canon ...	317	251	245	255	71	65	63	63	53	24	18	11	29	1	—	3	—
Preston-on-Wye ...	284	203	185	189	62	52	48	47	54	18	21	15	33	—	—	5	—
Staunton-on-Wye ...	637	520	457	446	145	134	125	110	19	12	7	—	11	6	—	2	—
Sarnesfield ...	114	92	117	103	26	19	23	22	90	44	23	7	23	—	—	25	1
Stretford ...	41	34	35	26	9	7	7	6	4	3	1	—	2	—	—	3	—
Weobley ...	932	753	702	625	171	162	157	150	123	46	52	25	76	—	3	10	1
Wormsley ...	87	81	57	53	18	17	15	11	8	5	2	1	3	1	—	2	—
Yazor ...	235	179	178	197	47	38	40	38	32	15	15	2	12	—	—	5	—
	9,031	6,951	6,699	6,439	1,924	1,654	1,623	1,560	1,378	668	471	203	597	35	11	216	4

Other Houses, 1 Bedroom, etc., 36.

TABLE I.
 WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICT.
 CAUSES OF DEATH, 1925.

	M.	F.
1. Typhoid Fever	—	—
2. Small-pox	—	—
3. Measles	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	1	2
6. Diphtheria	—	—
7. Influenza	2	1
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—
10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	2
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	3	3
13. Rheumatic Fever	—	1
14. Diabetes	—	—
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	2	3
16. Heart Disease	6	10
17. Arterio-Sclerosis	1	2
18. Bronchitis	1	2
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	—	3
20. Other Respiratory Diseases	2	1
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	—
22. Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	1	—
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	2
24. Cirrhosis of Liver... ..	1	—
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	3	—
26. Puerperal Sepsis	—	2
27. Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	—	—
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Prema- ture Birth	2	4
29. Suicide	—	1
30. Other Deaths from Violence	—	—
31. Other defined Diseases	7	9
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	—
Total—85	37	48

TABLE II.
WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING YEAR 1925.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes { * Certified				4	...	2	1	7	1	2	3	...	13
Uncertified				1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Small-pox ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough...				...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Diarrhœa ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ...				4	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Atelectasis...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Difficult birth ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ...				1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Multiple Abscesses ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Natural causes ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
				5	...	2	1	8	1	2	3	...	14

Nett births in { legitimate ...121 Nett deaths in { legitimate infants ... 13
the year { illegitimate ... 16 the year of { illegitimate infants ... 1

* The accuracy of these cannot be vouched for as the Registrar General does not indicate in his return of a transferable death whether the death is certified or uncertified.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The method of dealing with infectious disease in the district is described on pages 9 and 10 of the Report for 1907.

Anti-toxin is supplied under the Order of the Local Government Board, dated 15th August, 1910.

SCARLET FEVER.

Seven non-fatal cases in five houses in three different parishes. Four cases were removed to the Hereford Rural Isolation Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

Fifteen non-fatal cases. No cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

One case notified.

PHTHISIS.

Eight cases, four deaths. The deaths occurred among residents in the parishes of Brinsop, Dilwyn (2) and Moccas.

TABLE IV.

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE- PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non- Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non- Pulmonary.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 ...	...	I	...	...	...	2	...	...
25 ...	I	I	...	...	...	2	...	...
35 ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
55 ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS..	3	5	I	0	2	4	...	...

One of the deaths had not been previously notified.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Weobley Council pays a retaining fee to the Hereford Rural District Council for two beds in the Isolation Hospital of the latter Authority. In 1925 four cases were treated there from Weobley, and 54 cases in the previous ten years.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE.

Professional nursing in the homes—

- (a) General—A District Nurse is provided by the District Nursing Association for the following parishes:—Almeley, Birley, Bishopstone, Brinsop, Bridge, Sollars, Brobury, Byford, Canon Pyon, Kinnersley, King's Pyon, Letton, Mansel Lacy, Mansel Gamage, Moccas, Monnington, Norton Canon, Preston-on-Wye, Sarnesfield, Staunton-on-Wye, Weobley, Wormesley and Yazor.

- (b) For infectious diseases—none.

The nursing is not provided by the County Council, but by a District Nursing Association, which is affiliated to and receives grants from the County Nursing Association, which in its turn is subsidised by the Ministry of Health and the County Council. The District Association is supported by local voluntary contributions and by a grant from the Board of Guardians. The Nurses are appointed by the District Association, and to a limited extent are under the supervision of the County Association Superintendent of Nurses, who is also County Inspector of Midwives.

The MIDWIVES ACTS are administered by the County Council.

There are eight (five trained) Midwives practising in the Rural District.

The NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS are administered by virtue of the County of Hereford (Notification of Births) Order, 1918, by the County Council.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.—The Tuberculosis Dispensaries provided by the County Council at St. Peter's House, Hereford, at the Cottage Hospital, Leominster, and at Church Street, Kington, are available for the Weobley Rural District.

A voluntary Infant Welfare Centre, to which a grant of five pounds annually is made by the County Council, is established at Weobley, with a branch at Dilwyn.

HOSPITALS :—

General—Herefordshire General Hospital, Hereford City.

Cottage Hospitals—Leominster Cottage Hospital.

Kington Cottage Hospital, 5 Beds.

Poor Law Infirmaries—Weobley Union Infirmary, Weobley, 20 beds.

Special Hospitals—Isolation Hospital, Credenhill, for small-pox, scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Hereford Victoria Eye Hospital.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—A Motor Ambulance, owned by the Hereford Rural District Council, stationed at Messrs. Fryer's Garage, Widemarsh Street, Hereford (Telephone, 1320), is available for the removal of infectious cases on payment of mileage charges.

A Motor Ambulance, presented by the British Red Cross Society, is stationed at Messrs. Connelly Bros., Commercial Road, Hereford (Telephone, 1039), and is available for the removal of non-infectious cases on payment of mileage charges.

LABORATORY, &c.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations are made at the County and City Public Health Laboratory, 132, St. Owen Street, Hereford, free of charge.

The following examinations were made during 1925 :—

			<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
For diphtheria	...	...	18	...	44	...
For tuberculosis	...	...	1	...	27	...
For typhoid fever	...	...	—	...	1	...
For gonorrhœa	...	...	—	...	—	...
Water samples	...	...	—	...	—	...

*6 good, 2 bad.

Diphtheria anti-toxin was supplied at the cost of the District Council under the terms of the Diphtheria Anti-toxin (outside London) Order, 1910, to three doctors to the extent of 62,000 units.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISINFECTION AND
DISINFESTATION.

The steam disinfecter at the Hereford Union Workhouse, Hereford, is available for the Weobley Rural District.

Household disinfection is carried out with Formalin lamps and Formalin spray. The number of rooms disinfected was 20, and the number of lots of bedding, etc., was 18. Three Schools were disinfected during the year.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

By-laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses have been in force since 1901, with respect to Hop and Fruit-pickers since 1907, and with respect to Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures since 1912.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

As required by Article XIX (12) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922.

Inspections under.	No. of Inspections.	Informal Notices served.	Statutory Notices served.	Notices complied with.
Housing Regulations ...	11	11	...	10
Workshops ...	50	1	...	1
Dairies and Cowsheds ...	55	2	...	2
Hop-pickers' Quarters ...	15	4	...	4
Bakehouses ...	60	7	...	7
Slaughter-houses ...	80	10	...	10
Schools ...	10	...	...	...
Water Supplies ...	24	7	...	7
Infectious Diseases ...	140	...	...	...
Nuisances ...	94	23	...	20

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases inquired into ...	...	...	...	...	110
Patients removed to Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	4
Houses disinfected and cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	24
Lots of bedding, clothing, &c., disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	17
Schools disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	2
Cases of illegal exposure ...	...	...	...	...	0

HOUSES.

Erected ...	...	...	...	...	1
Made fit for habitation ...	...	...	...	...	20
Closed as unfit for habitation ...	...	...	...	...	0
Cleansed and whitewashed ...	...	...	...	...	16
Overcrowding abated ...	...	...	...	...	1

WATER SUPPLY.

Wells sunk ...	...	...	...	...	2
Wells cleansed and repaired ...	...	...	...	...	9
Wells closed ...	...	...	...	...	0
Samples of water sent for analysis ...	...	...	...	...	8

HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cleansed, trapped and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	15
Defective waste-pipes rectified	...	...	...	...	...	6
Insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dumb wells rectified	...	...	...	...	...	0

WATER-CLOSETS.

Additional provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
Repaired, ventilated or provided with cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	0

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

Additional privies and ashpits provided	...	...	...	...	...	0
Converted to w.c.'s	...	...	...	...	...	4
Converted into pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	5
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15

SCAVENGING.

Houses from which refuse has been ordered to be removed	...	...	...	...	...	15
Privies ordered to be cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Portable receptacles to be cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Removals of offensive refuse	...	...	...	...	...	3

LODGING-HOUSES.

On register	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

In District	...	...	...	...	...	5
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	80
Cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

On register	...	...	...	...	...	7
Contraventions of D.C. and M. Order	...	...	...	...	...	0
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	80

UN SOUND FOOD.

Seizures	...	...	Condemned meat	300 lbs.	
----------	-----	-----	----------------	----------	--

Letters written	...	...	...	...	...	60
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	21
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	20
Notices outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ „ complied with	...	...	...	...	...	0

EVAN LEWIS,

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

Church House, Weobley,
24th February, 1926.

HOP-PICKERS.

By-laws with respect to hop-pickers have been in force since 1907, and have had the effect of very considerably improving the conditions under which the pickers are housed. On the four hop-farms on which are employed pickers from outside the district there were quartered about 200 pickers. Home pickers are employed on about ten other farms. A few weeks before the picking begins a communication is sent to the growers setting out the requirements. Further reference is made to hop-pickers on p. 14.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS (6).

No regulations with respect to Dairies and Cowsheds have been made. Greater cleanliness in the surroundings and on the part of the milkers is necessary. I repeat my recommendation of former years that Regulations should be made.

No action was taken during the year under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES (5).

There are at present slaughter-houses in Dilwyn, Staunton-on-Wye and Weobley (3). They are kept in a fairly good condition. (See page 18.)

BAKEHOUSES (8).

There are Bakehouses in Canon Pyon, Dilwyn, Kinnersley, Preston-on-Wye and Weobley (3). They are kept fairly well.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are not administered by the District Council.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

From information furnished by the Sanitary Inspector, a register has been made of the Workshops situated within the Weobley Rural District.

Attention has been paid during the year to the lime-washing of Blacksmiths' Shops.

The following is a summary of the Register of Workshops :—

PARISH.	Cider Stores.	Baker.	Blacksmith.	Bootmaker.	Builder.	Carpenter.	Saddler.	Dressmaker.	Machinist.	Tailor.	Wheelwright.	TOTAL.
Almeley ...	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Birley ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bishopstone ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Blakemere ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Byford ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canon Pyon...	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	6
Dilwyn ...	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Eardisland ...	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
King's Pyon	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kinnersley ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Mansel Lacy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Moccas ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Norton Canon	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Preston-on-Wye	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Staunton-on-Wye	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Weobley ...	0	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	16
Yazor ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	1	7	23	7	3	6	1	1	3	1	10	63

Workshops inspected ...	...	...	...	...	63
Written notices sent ...	...	...	...	...	5
Defects found ...	...	...	...	...	3
„ remedied ...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Outworkers	...	...	...	...	0

TENTS, VANS, &c.

A copy of the By-laws with respect to Tents, Vans and similar structures adopted in 1912 will be found at the end of the 1912 Report, together with a shortened form set out in more understandable terms than the official phraseology of the actual By-laws. In order to get these By-laws carried put, the procedure adopted is for the Inspector to take a copy of the latter form and read it over to the occupier of a tent, etc. A record is kept of those persons who have had the form. After a suitable period a re-inspection is made, in order to see that the By-laws are being carried out.

WATER SUPPLY.

There is a combined piped water supply to 14 houses and Jarvis's School Buildings in the parishes of Staunton-on-Wye, and in the parish of Letton to six houses. Elsewhere supplies are obtained from wells and springs. In the Report for 1920 (page 93) I referred to the condition of the central part of Weobley parish as regards water supplies, and I hope to be able to report during the current year the provision of a proper public supply. They are dip wells in the district which are liable to be polluted. They should be dealt with, as far as practicable, on the lines suggested on page 9 of the 1921 Report. Of the 8 samples sent for analysis in 1925, 2 were reported as bad.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

For about 100 houses in Weobley there is a main sewer laid in 1893, the loan for which has now been paid off. A description of the outfall, etc., will be found on page 134 of the Report for 1906. The Workhouse drainage is described on page 94 of the Report for 1920. There is a combined drainage for Jarvis's Schools and 14 houses in Staunton-on-Wye, for a few houses in Dilwyn, and for three in Canon Pyon. The conditions described on page 14 apply very generally to the Weobley Rural District.

SCHOOLS (15).

The table on page 120 sets out the sanitary condition, etc., of the schools in the Weobley Rural District. On page 19 of the 1921 Report will be found some general remarks and recommendations with respect to schools.

The following schools were closed by the School Medical Officer during 1925 :—

Dilwyn, 23rd February to 6th March—Influenza.

Norton Canon, 25th February to 13th March—Whooping Cough.

Weobley, 2nd March to 13th March—Whooping cough and Influenza.

Staunton-on-Wye, 17th March to 8th April—Whooping Cough.

Byford, 17th March to 27th March—Coughs and colds.

Blakemere, 26th March to 9th April—Coughs and colds.

Canon Pyon, 27th March to 10th April—Influenza.

King's Pyon, 11th May to 15th May—Bad coughs.

Eardisland, 4th November to 25th November—Chicken pox.

TABLE SHOWING THE SANITARY CONDITION, WATER SUPPLY, Etc., OF EACH SCHOOL IN THE
WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

<i>School.</i>	<i>Washing Accommodation.</i>	<i>Water Supply.</i>	<i>Cloak Room.</i>	<i>Closet Accommodation.</i>	<i>Feet from School.</i>	<i>Drainage.</i>
Almeley	Portable Bowls	Pump	In Lobby.	Moveable Pails. Earth used	...	To Land.
Brinsop	Do.	Rain water only	Separate	Trough ...	...	Do.
Byford	Portable Stand	Pump	In Lobby.	Privies ...	30	Do.
Canon Pyon	Portable Bowls	Rain water only	Do.	Pails. Earth used	...	Do.
Dilwyn	Do.	Pump	Do.	Privies. Ashes used	30	Do.
Eardisland	Do.	Do.	Do.	Pails. Earth used	...	Do.
King's Pyon	Do.	Piped Supply	Do.	Privies ...	30	Do.
Kinnersley	Do.	None	Do.	Pails. Earth used	...	Roadside Ditch.
Letton	Do.	Pump	Do.	Do.	...	To Land.
Mansel Lacy	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
Moecas	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
Norton Canon	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Roadside Ditch.
Preston-on-Wye	Fixed Basins	None	Do.	Privies ...	24	To Land.
Staunton-on-Wye	Do.	Piped Supply	Separate	Pails. Earth used	...	Common Drain.
Weobley	Do.	Pump	Do.	Trough. Flushed by waste-water tipper.	...	Sewer.

NEW HOUSES.

No. of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923 or 1924 :—								
(i.) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

(1) Unfit Dwelling Houses.

INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

(2) Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(3) Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—								
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative, in pursuance of declarations by owners on intention to close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 0
- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
- (a) By owners 0
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners... 0

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

- (1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders 0
- (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made (closed voluntarily) 0
- (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit 0
- (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 0
- (5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 0

BROMYARD URBAN DISTRICT.

	1901.	1911.	1921.	1925.
Area in acres (exclusive of water)	194	194	194	194
Population (census)	1,663	1,703	1,573	
Population (Registrar-General's estimate)				1,545
*Structurally separate dwellings occupied	359	388	396	
*Private families	363	392	398	
Rateable value 31st March ...	£6,086	£6,503	£6,725	£7,195
A penny rate produces ...	£24	£26	£27	£25
Births—Boys	20	19	13	14
Girls	25	16	20	12
Total	45	35	33	26
Birth-rate (per 1,000 pop.) ...	27.0	20.5	21.5	16.8
Deaths—Male	11	16	7	11
Female	13	16	7	5
Total	24	32	14	16
Death-rate (per 1,000 pop.) ...	14.3	18.7	9.1	10.0
Maternal mortality	0	0	0	0
Infantile mortality rate (per 1,000 births) ...	114	85	30	76
Legitimate	0	85	32	76
Illegitimate	0	0	0	0
Deaths from measles (all ages)..	4	0	0	0
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	0	2	0	0
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0	0	0	0

The following Loans were outstanding at 31st March, 1925 :—
Markets, £11 13s. 4d. ; Water Supply, £718 8s. od. ; Burial Ground,
£168 10s. od. ; Housing Scheme (1919), £5,369 16s. 11d.

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during 1925.

* See page 9.

The Bromyard Urban District was formed from the Bromyard Rural Sanitary District on January 1st, 1895. It includes the parish of Bromyard and a portion of the parish of Winslow (L.G.B. Order, November 17th, 1894). Prior to January 18th, 1895, the area now included in the Bromyard Urban District was a special Drainage District of the Rural Sanitary District of the Bromyard Union.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

The Urban District of Bromyard is situated on the north-eastern side of the county of Hereford, and is entirely surrounded by the Bromyard Rural District. The area of the town is roughly triangular in shape with the apex of the triangle on the western and the base on the eastern side. The eastern boundary is formed by the River Frome; the remaining boundaries are artificial. The lowest part of the town (341ft. above sea-level) is about 100 yards north of Sherford Bridge, over the River Frome. At the Market Place the height is 394ft., at the corner of Milvern Lane and Sheep Street 416ft., and at the boundary of the town on New Road it is 572ft. above sea-level.

The geological formation is Old Red Sandstone.

In the middle of the town towards the eastern side the houses are gathered together in compact, fully built-up streets. There are practically no courts or back-to-back houses. Several new houses have been erected lately at Westhill, which is very well situated from a residential point of view, being 550 feet above sea-level.

INDUSTRIES.

There was for many years an extensive clothing factory giving employment to men, women, and girls both in the factory and as out-workers. This was closed in the autumn of 1906.

Extent to which Hospital and other forms of Gratuitous Medical relief are utilised :—

BROMYARD URBAN DISTRICT.

			1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Treated in	Poor-Law	In-					
firmary	...	...	6	8	10	14	13
Treated by	Poor-Law	Medical					
Officer	...	...	94	75	71	47	65

TABLE I.
BROMYARD URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1925.

	M.	F.
1. Typhoid Fever	—	—
2. Small-pox	—	—
3. Measles	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—
6. Diphtheria	—	—
7. Influenza	I	—
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—
10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	4	I
13. Rheumatic Fever	I	—
14. Diabetes	—	—
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	I	—
16. Heart Disease	—	2
17. Arterio-Sclerosis	—	—
18. Bronchitis	—	—
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	2	—
20. Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	—	—
22. Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	—	—
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	—
24. Cirrhosis of Liver... ..	—	—
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	—	—
26. Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
27. Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	—	—
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Prema- ture Birth	I	I
29. Suicide	—	—
30. Other Deaths from Violence	—	—
31. Other defined Diseases	I	I
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—
Total—16... ..	11	5

TABLE III.

BROMYARD URBAN DISTRICT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1925.

[illegible]

TABLE II.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING YEAR 1925.

Nett Deaths under One Year of Age.

Two Certified Deaths—1 day, Premature Birth.

1 month, Congenital Heart Disease

Nett births in	{	legitimate ... 26	Nett deaths in	{	legitimate infants ... 2
the year	{	illegitimate... 8	the year of	{	illegitimate infants ... 0

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The town was remarkably free from infectious disease during the year. There has been two cases of scarlet fever, both treated in the Isolation Hospital, and no diphtheria was notified.

An account of the methods adopted for the prevention of infectious diseases will be found on pages 9 and 10 of the 1907 Report.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were two deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis (phthisis),

New cases ... Pulmonary ... 1 female—10 years.

Non-Pulmonary ... 1 male—24 years.

Deaths ... Pulmonary 2 { 1 male—24 years.
1 female—51 years.

Non-Pulmonary ... 0

On the 31st December, 1925, there were on the Register the following cases:—

				Males.	Females.
Pulmonary	...	...	...	4	3
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	2	3

HOUSING.

Many of the houses, especially in Milvern Lane and some in Sheep Street, ought not to be occupied, and they would be closed were it possible to find other accommodation for the occupants. Until the cost of building is reduced and private enterprise once more erects cottages, it is difficult to say in what way the existing unsatisfactory conditions can be amended.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE.

Professional nursing in the homes—

(a) General—A District Nurse is provided by the District Nursing Association.

(b) For infectious diseases—none.

The nursing is not provided by the County Council, but by a District Nursing Association, which is affiliated to and receives grants from the County Nursing Association, which in its turn is subsidised by the Ministry of Health and the County Council. The District Association is supported by local voluntary contributions and by a grant from the Board of Guardians. The Nurses are appointed by the District Association, and to a limited extent are under the supervision of the County Association Superintendent of Nurses, who is also County Inspector of Midwives.

The MIDWIVES ACTS are administered by the County Council. There are two (both trained) midwives practising in Bromyard.

The NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS are administered by virtue of the County of Hereford (Notification of Births) Order, 1918, by the County Council.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.—Tuberculosis Clinic provided by the County Council at the Market Square, Bromyard. The Tuberculosis Officer attends from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon on alternate Thursdays, beginning 7th January, 1926.

HOSPITALS :—

General—Herefordshire General Hospital, Hereford City.

Worcester General Infirmary, Worcester City.

Poor Law Infirmaries—Bromyard Union Infirmary in Bromyard Rural District, 35 beds.

Special Hospitals—Bromyard Urban and Rural Joint Isolation Hospital for Scarlet Fever, 4 beds.

Hereford Victoria Eye Hospital.

Worcester Ophthalmic Hospital.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—A Horse Ambulance (a converted carriage) is kept at the Isolation Hospital for the removal of infectious cases. A horse is hired as required.

A Motor Ambulance, presented by the British Red Cross Society, is stationed at Messrs. Connelly Bros., Commercial Road, Hereford (Telephone, 1039), and is available for the removal of non-infectious cases on payment of mileage charges.

LABORATORY, &c.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations are made at the County and City Public Health Laboratory, Hereford, free of charge.

The following examinations were made during 1925 :—

			<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
For diphtheria	...	...	2	...	6
For tuberculosis	...	...	1	...	5
For typhoid fever	...	...	0	...	0
For gonorrhœa	...	...	0	...	0
Water samples	...	...	—	...	—

This sample was taken from the Town supply, and pronounced as of good quality.

Diphtheria anti-toxin was supplied at the cost of the District Council under the terms of the Diphtheria Anti-toxin (outside London) Order, 1910, to one doctor to the extent of 8,000 units.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Adoptive Acts, By-laws and Regulations relating to the Public Health in force within the district.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, adopted 1895.

By-laws with respect to :—

The cleansing of footways and pavements.

The removal of house refuse.

The cleansing of earth-closets, privies and ash-pits.

Nuisances.

Slaughter-houses.

Common lodging-houses, and

New streets and buildings.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

As required by Article XIX (12) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922.

Inspections under.	No. of Inspections.	Informal Notices served.	Statutory Notices served.	Notices complied with.
Housing Regulations	24	5	...	5
Workshops	32	...	...	...
Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...
Hop-pickers' Quarters	...	...	...	...
Bakehouses	13	...	...	...
Slaughter-houses	97	...	...	...
Schools	6	...	...	...
Water Supplies	1	...	...	...
Infectious Diseases	13	...	...	...
Nuisances	22	6	2	8
Lodging Houses	6	...	...	...

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases inquired into	...	...	...	...	10
Patients removed to Hospital	...	...	...	...	4
Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	5
Lots of bedding, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	5
Cases of illegal exposure	...	...	...	...	0
Schools disinfected	...	...	...	...	0
Public Buildings disinfected...	...	...	...	...	0

WATER SUPPLY.

Wells sunk	...	...	...	...	0
Wells cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	0
Wells closed	...	...	...	...	1
Samples of water sent for analysis	...	...	...	...	1
Houses connected to water main	...	...	...	...	2

HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or relaid	...	...	...	...	15
Cleansed, trapped and ventilated	...	...	...	...	4
Defective waste-pipes rectified	...	...	...	...	8
Insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified	...	...	...	...	7
Dumb wells rectified	...	...	...	...	0
House drains rectified	...	...	...	...	10

WATER-CLOSETS.

Additional provided	...	...	...	...	4
Repaired, ventilated or provided with cisterns	...	...	...	...	32

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

Additional privies and ashpits provided	...	...	...	...	0
Converted to w.c.'s	...	...	...	...	3
Converted into pail closets	...	...	...	...	1
Repaired	...	...	...	...	5

SCAVENGING.

Houses from which refuse has been ordered to be removed	...	...	...	...	430
Privies ordered to be cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
Portable receptacles to be cleansed	...	...	...	...	0
Removals of offensive refuse	...	...	...	...	16
Cesspits and middens emptied	...	...	...	...	25

LODGING-HOUSES.

On Register	...	...	...	...	1
Inspected	...	...	...	...	1
Cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	1

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

On Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

UN SOUND FOOD.

Seizures	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
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CLERICAL WORK.

Letters written	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Notices outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

The slaughter-houses, lodging-houses and bakehouses have been regularly inspected and found clean.

J. D. BARRS,

Sanitary Inspector.

Broad Street, Bromyard,
28th January, 1926.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISINFECTION AND
DISINFESTATION.

There is no steam disinfector available. Disinfection is carried out with Formalin lamps. The number of rooms disinfected was five, and the number of lots of bedding disinfected was five.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

There are no Dairies or Cowsheds in the town.

There are two Milkshops. No action was taken during 1924 with respect to them under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES (4).

There are now four slaughter-houses in the town. Two are registered for a limited period. They are well built and have good floors. They are well supplied with water, and are kept fairly clean.

BAKEHOUSES (5).

The five bakchouses in the town are kept in a better condition than formerly, although in some there is room for improvement, especially as regards the floors.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are not administered by the Urban District Council.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There is one registered common lodging-house in the town with accommodation for 17 lodgers in three bedrooms. Only one bedroom has a fireplace. The house was not built specially for a lodging-house. By-laws with respect to common lodging-houses, based on the model series, are in force.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of the streets is carried out daily by the Council's workmen. House refuse is removed weekly at the cost of the Council. During the summer months the streets are watered with a solution of calcium chloride.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

An account of the sewerage and drainage of the town will be found in the Annual Report for 1920, page 105.

WATER SUPPLY.

A description of the public water supply is given on page 105 of the Report for 1920, and a sample submitted during the year 1925 passed satisfactorily.

SCHOOLS.

There are two public elementary schools in the Urban District, with an aggregate accommodation for 310 pupils.

Water-closets are provided and the drainage of both schools is connected with the public sewers.

The Junior Division and Senior Division of the Elementary Schools were closed from the 9th March to the 13th of the same month by the School Medical Officer, owing to Influenza.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health—HERBERT JONES, D.P.H. (Camb.), who is also M.O.H. for the Herefordshire Combined District.

One-half his salary is contributed from Exchequer grants.

Sanitary Inspector—J. D. BARRS, who is also Surveyor to the Bromyard Urban District. One-half his salary is contributed from Exchequer grants.

NEW HOUSES.

No. of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923 or 1924 :—								
(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

(1) Unfit Dwelling Houses.

INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

(2) Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
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(3) Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—								
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative, in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 5 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 5 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners... | 0 |

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 0 |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit | 0 |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 0 |
| (5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 0 |

WORKSHOPS.

From information furnished by the Sanitary Inspector, I have made a register of the workshops situated within the Bromyard Urban District.

The blacksmiths' shops have been limewashed during the year.

The following is a summary of the Register:—

Blacksmiths	...	...	...	3
Bootmakers	...	...	...	4
Builders	...	...	...	3
Cabinet-makers	...	...	...	2
Coachbuilder	...	...	...	1
Dressmakers	...	...	...	3
Harness-makers	...	...	...	4
Machinists	...	...	...	3
Monumental masons	...	...	...	2
Tailors	...	...	...	4
Watchmaker	...	...	...	2
Wheelwright	...	...	...	1
				—
Total	...	...	...	32
				—
Workshops inspected	...	...	...	32
Written notices	...	...	...	0
Defects found	...	...	...	0

